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1910

Hardy Fruits & Ornamentals



The Coe, Converse & Edwards Co.
Fort Atkinson, Wis.

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Introductory



N THIS Catalogue we are placing before you a list of stock that is especially valuable to the planters in this latitude. We have endeavored to give honest and accurate descriptions, as we wish to make our Catalogues so they will be a true guide to the planter as well as a medium of selling our goods.

Fort Atkinson is a thriving little city on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 110 miles northwest of Chicago and about 55 miles southwest of Milwaukee, and is the nursery center of Wisconsin. In our nursery of 120 acres we are growing by far the largest and most complete assortment in the state.

In all its departments we aim to keep fully abreast of the times, and to that end we are continually trying new sorts. Only such as show superior merit will be offered our customers. To the beginner, at least, our thirty years' experience in growing fruit and nursery stock in this climate ought to be of some value. We invite personal inspection. Visitors are welcome every day in the week except Sunday.

We use great care in digging our stock to obtain a good root system; also in grading and packing so as to have stock satisfactory on its arrival. Our nurseries are annually inspected by a competent inspector under the direction of our State Agricultural Department, and we hold a certificate pronouncing them free from injurious insect pests.

OUR GUARANTEE. We exercise every care possible to have all stock we send out true to name and in a healthy and thrifty condition. If through mistake anything should be wrongly labeled, or is not as it should be, we will gladly replace with that which is true and all right. It is mutually agreed between us and the purchaser that we are not to be held liable for a greater amount than was originally paid for the stock. We furthermore agree, if stock is **properly planted and cared for** and fails to grow the first summer, to replace such stock free, except evergreens. Those we replace at half price.

FALL OR SPRING PLANTING

As to which is the best time. With us it is simply a matter of soil, location, and stock to be planted. If the soil is heavy clay, low and wet, we would say to fall planting, emphatically no. If the soil is well drained and stock planted is properly mulched and cared for, such trees as Maples, Lindens, Elms, Poplars, and Hardy Shrubbery, Peonies, Phlox, Currants, Grapes, Red Raspberries and Blackberries may be safely planted in the fall. Other stock is better planted in the spring in this climate.

OUR TERMS ARE CASH

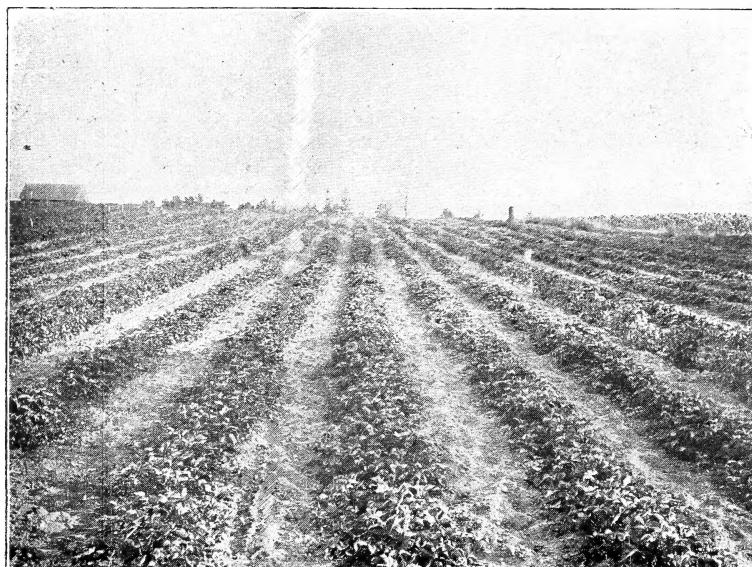
Our prices are reasonable for the grade of goods we put out.

It is not what you pay, but what you get, that makes the bargain. The best is the cheapest.

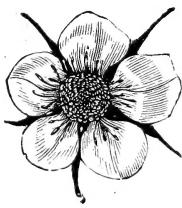
STRAWBERRIES

In the latitude of northern Illinois and Wisconsin, spring is the best season to plant Strawberries. They will succeed on any good garden soil. Set the plants 18 to 24 inches apart in the row, rows

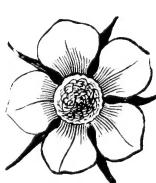
$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart. Train the runners lengthwise of the row, allow the new sets to root 5 or 6 inches apart; they ought not to be closer than that. As soon as the ground freezes cover with hay or straw enough to just hide the plants. In the spring remove enough of the mulch so that the plants can come up readily, leaving balance to retain moisture and keep fruit clean. Our soil is especially well adapted to the growing of strong, healthy plants. We dig all our plants from beds grown especially for that purpose, and take up the entire



A FIELD OF STRAWBERRIES



PERFECT FLOWER



IMPERFECT FLOWER

Aroma. (Per.) Plant shows no weakness of any kind. Fruit very large, roundish conical, rarely misshapen, glossy red, of excellent quality and produced in abundance. One of the most profitable late varieties that we grow. It produces twice as much as Gandy, and fine berries.

Beder Wood. (Per.) This is a very desirable early berry for either home use or near market. It is in every way healthy and vigorous and an enormous yielder. Good variety to plant with Warfield, Haverland or Bubach. The berry is of large size, roundish, of regular form, bright scarlet and of good quality. It continues in bearing a long time. One of the best.

Bubach. (Imp.) One of the old standard sorts, that does well on a great variety of soils. Fruit very large and of uniform size, good quality and color, and produced in great abundance. Plant large, vigorous and healthy.

Brandywine. (Per.) Plant a luxuriant grower, healthy, hardy and productive; fruit good shape, large size, good quality, sweet and tender, firm, and, what makes it more valuable, it is late, thus bringing higher prices in the market.

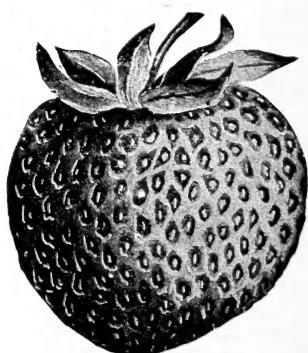
row, giving our customers the best plants there are. We use every precaution to keep the varieties pure, and to dig and pack so as to have the plants reach purchasers in the best manner.

Those marked (Per.) are perfect in blossom, and will bear alone or fertilize those marked (Imp.), which will not bear alone, but must have some of the perfect-blossom sorts planted with them. We usually plant one-third or one-half perfect.

Crescent. (Imp.) Plant a strong, healthy grower and productive. Fruit of good color, medium size and fair quality.

Finch. (Per.) A new variety of great promise. Plant large, healthy and a vigorous grower. Fruit very large, conical in shape, firm and of fine quality. We consider this one of the best new sorts.

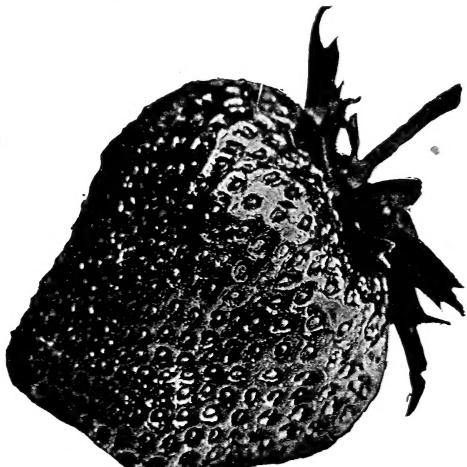
Gandy. (Per.) A good grower, has a perfect blossom, is fairly productive and late in commencing to ripen. The fruit is large, bright scarlet in color, of good flavor, and gives out a most delightful aroma, suggestive of both strawberries and peaches. It has a large, bright green calyx, which adds to the beauty of its appearance.



AROMA

STRAWBERRIES, continued

Glen Mary. (Per.) Large and choice; very handsome and of fine flavor; vigorous and productive. The color is a bright glossy crimson, and so handsome as to bring the highest prices in market. It is as large as the Sharpless and of superior quality.



BRANDYWINE (see page 2)

Haverland. (Imp.) For large, healthy plants, vigorous growth and great productiveness, this is not surpassed. The fruit is large, long, conical, with a neck, never of bad form, bright red, ripens all over, of fair quality. It succeeds everywhere and has all the good points of Crescent, with much larger size. Too soft for long shipment.

Jessie. (Per.) This is a large, well-known variety that is planted largely with the Bubach, making a good combination.

Lovett. (Per.) Succeeds generally in any soil or locality. It is one of the tough, hardy varieties. The fruit is firm, medium to large size, conical, and of good color and quality. Season medium. Good fertilizer for Warfield, Crescent, etc

Matthew Crawford. (Per.) Originated with J. R. Peek, of Missouri, who says: "The Matthew Crawford makes a large, stocky plant, resembling the Brandywine in this respect. The foliage is dark green and perfectly healthy. The fruit stems are rather short and the blossoms and fruit are well protected from the late frosts and scalding sun. It is the most prolific variety, bearing the largest fruit that I have ever seen. The berries are conical in form, no misshapen or very small ones. The color is a brilliant red, inclining to dark red when very ripe. It colors all over at once. No white side or green nose. The flavor is fine, and it is very firm for so large a berry. I have shipped it 280 miles in common express cars, and it arrived in fine condition. It is bisexual, rich in pollen. I consider the Matthew Crawford the nearest approach to a perfect Strawberry that I have ever seen in 27 years' experience in growing and testing Strawberries, and I am proud of being its originator. Season medium.

New York. (Imp.) Season medium, color dark scarlet, changing to crimson when fully ripe; colors all over at once, no white tip, perfect in shape and very large, productive and firm.

Parker Earle. (Per.) The plant is robust, free from disease, making large stools. The berry is large and quite long, tapering from the center to the ends. A glossy, scarlet-crimson color; flesh firm; does not make plants very rapidly. Needs rich, moist soil and good culture to do its best.

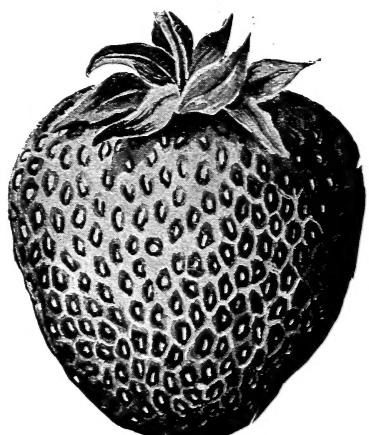
Senator Dunlap. (Per.) We firmly believe this to be the greatest all-round berry now on the market. In the first place, the plant is perfect, not large, but tough, bright, a rampant runner, and ready to grow under any circumstances. It is wonderfully productive, and every berry is generally brought to perfection. The fruit is beautiful, bright red and glossy, as regular as if cast in a mold, never known to be misshapen, and of delicious quality. Large, but not the largest, firm, a good shipper and splendid keeper, and, when canned, one of the richest varieties we ever saw. It begins to ripen early and continues a long time in bearing. Needs plenty of room; a splendid sort to plant with Warfield.

Splendid. (Per.) The plant is a healthy, luxuriant grower; sends out many runners and bears abundantly. The fruit above the average in quality. Desirable for either market or home use. Has been tested by many of the berry experts all over the country, most of whom are enthusiastic in its praise.

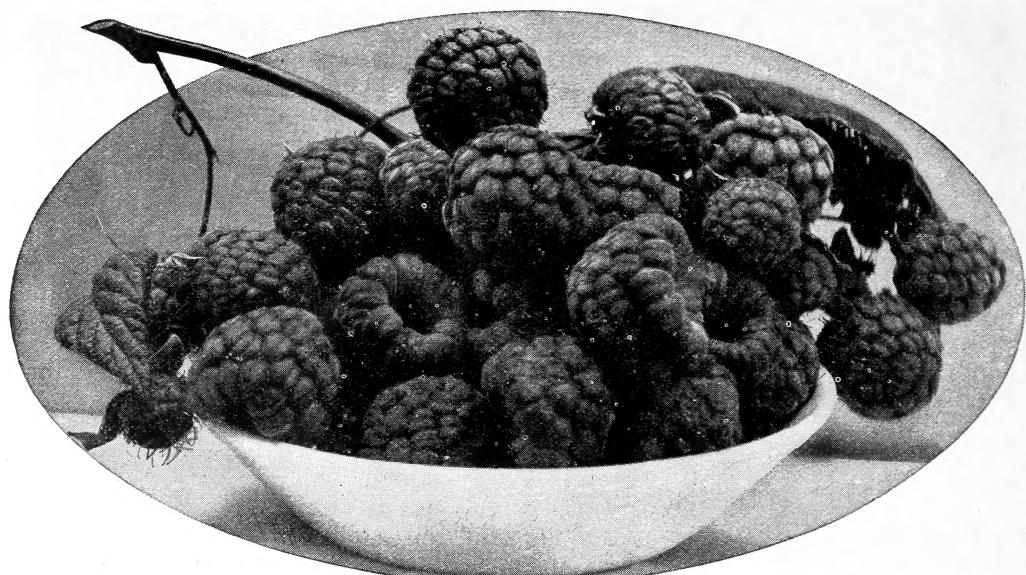
Sample. (Imp.) A strong-growing plant that succeeds on most soils. A heavy yielder of large, rich, scarlet berries of uniform size and fair quality, conical in shape. Promises to become one of the best standard market sorts.

Wilson. (Per.) Now superseded by better sorts; still, we grow a few for those who want them.

Warfield. (Imp.) One of the most popular Strawberries today. It is a very vigorous grower, with long, penetrating roots and rather tall foliage, which protects blossoms from late spring frosts. It is one of the best of shippers, and its rich color, large size, fine shape and good flavor make it an almost perfect market berry; unequalled for canning purposes, and, taken all together, we consider it one of the most valuable varieties for the general grower that we have thoroughly tested. Dunlap is a good fertilizer for this variety.



SENATOR DUNLAP



COLUMBIAN RASPBERRIES

RASPBERRIES

Black Raspberries and those that root from the tip should be planted in the spring. Red or sucker varieties can be planted either fall or spring. Plant the cap varieties 7 feet by about 3 feet, and keep thoroughly cultivated, but do not cultivate deep. Pinch off the tip of the canes when about 1 foot high the first season, and after the first year when from 2 to 2½ feet high. This makes the canes stocky, and does away with the necessity of tying up the canes. These side branches should be cut back in the spring to 15 to 18 inches in length. The old canes should be cut out as soon as through bearing, and burned.

The sucker varieties can be planted 6 feet by about 2 feet and allowed to form hedgerows, or they can be planted 4 by 5 feet and kept in hills, not allowing more than 5 or six canes to the hill. The latter is probably the better plan. North of latitude 43, we advise winter protection of Raspberries and Blackberries.

CAP VARIETIES

Conrath. A new blackcap from Michigan, where it has become very popular, and is regarded as a very valuable variety. Begins to ripen early and holds out well. Fruit is large, coal-black and firm. The more we grow this variety the better we like it.

Cumberland. The largest black Raspberry known. It has been well tested and is giving the best of satisfaction. The quality is of the best, and, in spite of its great size, is very firm; ripens mid-season. The canes are very large and strong and able to carry their load of fruit.

Columbian. The strongest-growing variety on our grounds. Fruit large, dark purple and of good quality; excellent for canning. Hardy, very productive, and, taken all together, one of the most desirable sorts we have.

Gregg. Fruit very large, of good quality; meaty and firm, with heavy bloom. Canes of strong growth. Needs rich soil and plenty of fertilizer to

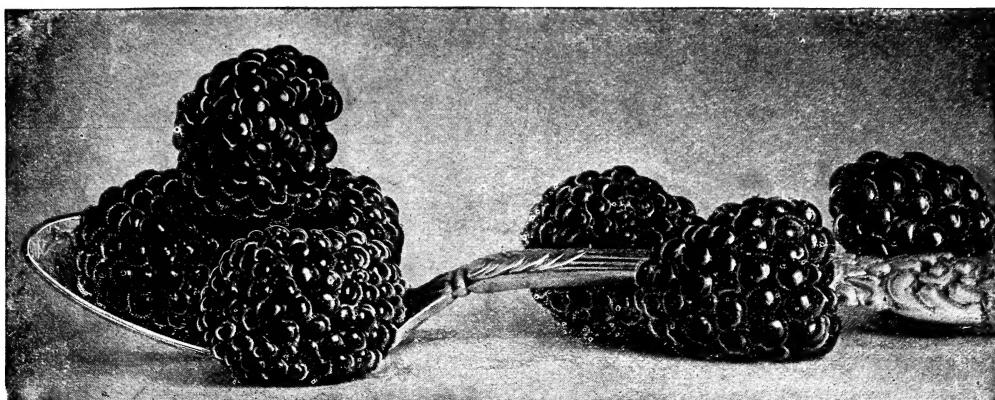
do well. Very late, extending the season well into Blackberry time. Not quite so hardy as we could wish.

Kansas. This is a general favorite with all who have grown it. Ripens early. Berries nearly or quite as large as the Gregg; jet black, firm, handsome and of best quality.

Munger. A new black Raspberry that promises to be exceedingly valuable because of its many good points. We give a part of introducer's description: "The canes resemble Gregg; is free from disease, upright in growth, and has never yet been affected by cold weather. Berries are almost 25 per cent larger than Gregg, and ripen 5 to 8 days later than that variety."

Nemaha. This is an excellent, large, late variety, that resembles Gregg in fruit and habit of growth, with the advantage of having a harder cane.

Older. One of the largest varieties and holds its size to the end of the season. Bush is a good grower and perfectly hardy here. One of the very best for home use, but rather soft for shipping.



CUMBERLAND RASPBERRY AS COMPARED WITH SNYDER BLACKBERRY

CAP RASPBERRIES, continued

Plum Farmer. This is the introducer's description: It is the largest, most productive, best colored and most attractive black-cap in cultivation. The plants are models of growth, very vigorous clean growers, presenting a silvery bluish appearance when not in leaf. It succeeds where other blackcaps fail. The fruit is not jet-black but has a grayish appearance with bloom. It is early and ripens the bulk of its crop in a short time. The fruit is enormously large, sometimes measuring a full inch in diameter. The berry growers in this locality have gone wild over it. It sells for the highest price in the market. This berry is being planted extensively in Wisconsin and bears out the introducer's statements fully.

Shaffer's Colossal is an immense Raspberry both in fruit and cane. Berries very large and of a purplish color.

The New Cardinal. This is another of the Columbian type; very strong grower, productive and of good quality.

SUCKER RASPBERRIES

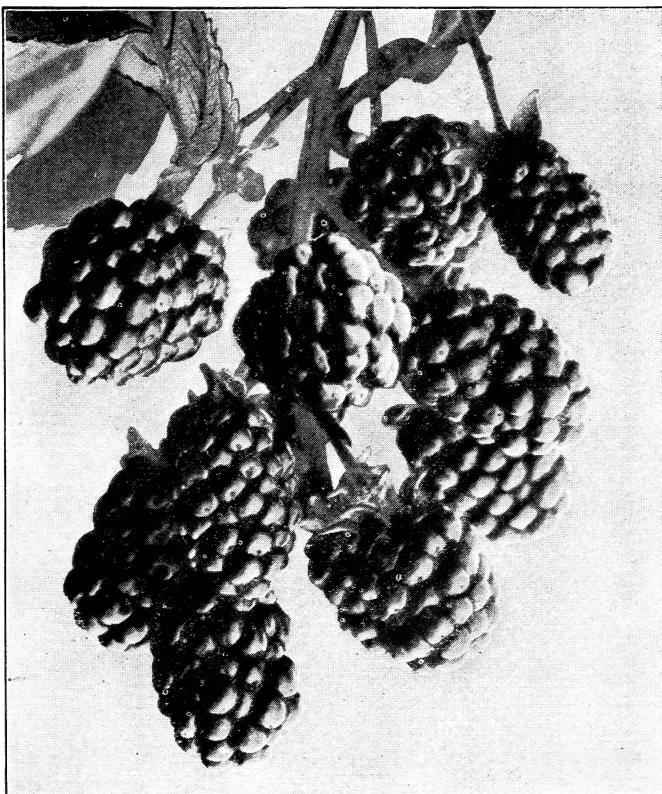
Brandywine. It is quite late, very large, bright scarlet and very firm. A good market variety and one of the best for shipping long distances. Perfectly hardy; productive and profitable.

Brilliant. New red Raspberry. Offered by us after thorough tests on our ground. We offer it with perfect confidence. It ripens its fruit early and quick. The entire crop is ready for market while price is high. Berries large, beautiful, brilliant, just as the name implies. Carries its bright, brilliant red to market and looks as fresh as when first picked. A great market variety.

Cuthbert (Queen of the Mar-

ket). A strong grower and very productive; very large, bright red, fruit firm, of very fine quality. Season medium to very late; a good one for market or home use. It is doing well everywhere. Needs winter protection.

Eaton. The Eaton Red Raspberry is a chance seedling, found growing in the orchard of a Mr. Eaton, of Indiana, and was grown and propagated by him, until locally famous, it attracted the attention of Mr. Garretson, of Pendleton, Indiana, a member of the State Horticultural Society, and a prominent horticulturist, who secured



ELDORADO BLACKBERRIES (see page 6)

The Coe, Converse & Edwards Co.

SUCKER RASPBERRIES, continued

plants of Mr. Eaton with the right of propagation and introduction. We have now secured a small stock of the Eaton and will propagate, and will have plants for sale in 1910.

Golden Queen. May be described as a yellow Cuthbert.

King. The earliest red Raspberry on record. It is the early red Raspberry that makes the big money—often sell for 25 cts. per quart. You want to add this one to your collection. Round, medium size; light crimson-colored; firm and of excellent quality. A seedling of Thompson and ripens about the same time, but larger and more productive. King is in a class by itself. Nothing compares to it in yield, beauty, firmness or size. Supply very limited, order at once.

Loudon. Fruit large, of fine color and good quality; should be left on the bushes until ripe,

as it colors before fully ripe. Bush is hardy, a good grower and productive. One of the best mid-season to late sorts.

Marlboro. Fruit of very large size, of a bright scarlet color, excellent flavor, firm, a good shipper. Canes very large and strong; foliage dark green, perfectly hardy, exceedingly productive, and commences to ripen early. A profitable market variety.

Miller's Red. This comparatively new variety is very early; canes very hardy, medium size and wonderfully productive, of large, bright red berries of fine quality that hold their size to the end of the season. Very firm, and hence valuable for distant markets.

Turner. The hardiest red Raspberry. A great yielder; fruit of best quality, but too soft for long shipment.

BLACKBERRIES

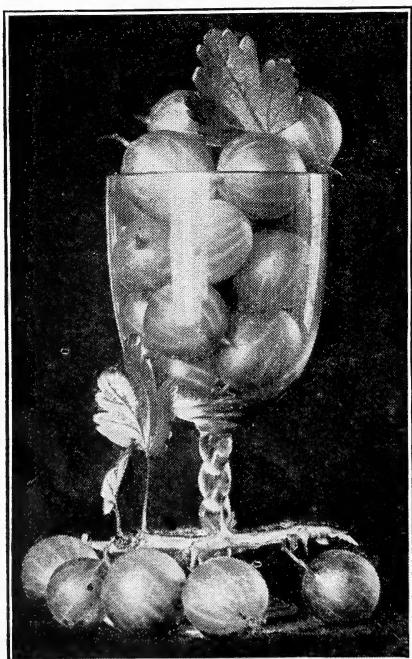
This valuable fruit begins to ripen before raspberries are gone and continues until grapes are ripe, thus keeping up a constant supply of fruit for the table and market. Plant 8 by 3 feet. Cultivate shallow, but not later than August 1, so as to allow the canes to become thoroughly ripened before winter. Winter protection can easily be given by bending down and covering with earth or marsh hay.

Ancient Briton. A popular variety in many sections. Sells well in market and is very profitable; berries large and sweet. Does better on sandy land than on heavy soil. Requires winter protection, but is well worth the little labor this costs.

Eldorado. Perhaps the most valuable Blackberry for our northern climate. The berries are large, jet black, ripen well together and are borne in large clusters; they are sweet and delicious, have no hard core, and keep well after picking.

Snyder. This is a well-known popular variety; hardy and productive. It is quite early and is a valuable market variety. Good for cold climates, as it leads where hardiness is a consideration.

Lucretia Dewberry. A variety of the low bush or running blackberry, ripening before black raspberries are gone. Fruit large, jet-black, and very showy, often measuring from 1 to 1½ inches in length. Plant four by six feet, and cut the new canes back, not allowing them to get more than four or five feet long. Very easy to cover on account of its trailing habit.



DOWNING GOOSEBERRY (see page 7)

CURRENTS

To get the best results, plant in a deep, rich soil, and give good cultivation and plenty of well-rotted manure. Keep the bush well thinned out in the center, and do not have more than four or five bearing canes at a time. The best method of renewing is, after the bush is four or five years old, to remove one of the old canes each year and leave one of the strongest new sprouts. Plant either in the fall or spring 5 by 6 feet. For the currant worm use fresh white hellebore, one ounce to two gallons of water, or dust bush with it when dew is on.

Cherry. Large; bunches short; plant strong, vigorous grower and productive.

CURRANTS, continued

Fay's Prolific. Not a strong grower but is very prolific. Large; less acid than others.

Perfection. A variety that originated in New York, and has received many medals and prizes where it has been on exhibition at Horticultural Societies and exhibitions. It is a beautiful bright red in color. Size equal to Fay, the cluster averaging longer, with good, long stem, making it easy to pick. Equal in productiveness to any of the large sorts. The quality is rich, mild, sub-acid with few seeds. One of the best varieties for table use. The bushes make good growth and have an abundance of large, healthy foliage.

Pomona. A fine market sort of good size, color and quality; will hang on the bushes for some time after ripening, and market well. Bush is an open, vigorous grower and very productive.

Prince Albert. An erect grower and very productive.

Red Cross. Jacob Moore, the originator, says: "Red Cross clusters are long and have well-necked berries, double the size of Victoria, and far superior in quality to Cherry or Victoria. Nothing will compare in quality with Red Cross but White Dutch, which is so small. Red Cross was first fruited in 1889. I have seen the fruit growing in such masses as to hide the upper branches from view. It is later than Cherry. The plant makes twice the growth of Cherry and yields two or three times as much fruit. I recommend it with confidence. I consider Red Cross one of the best of the new Currants."

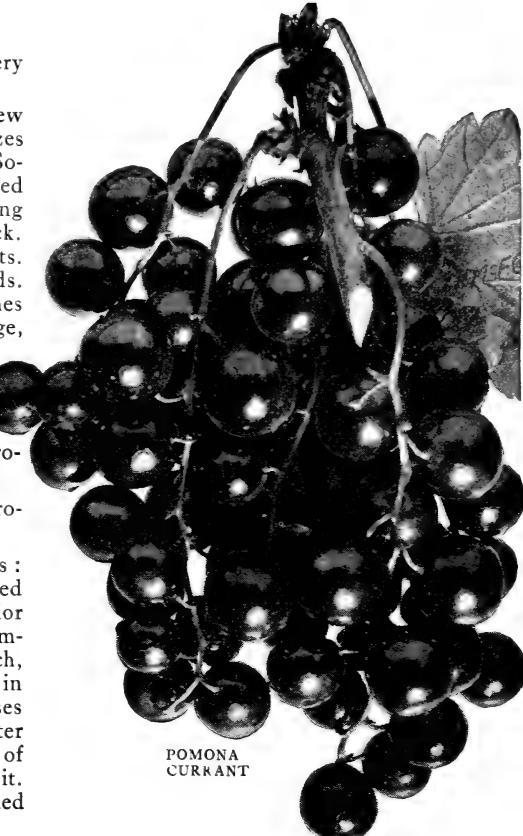
Red Dutch. An old standard sort. Berry medium size, good quality; plant a strong, upright grower; productive.

Victoria. An erect-growing, heavy-bearing variety. Cluster long, bright red, of good size, late; a valuable sort.

White Grape. The best table variety, large and luscious. A good grower and productive.

Wilder. Said to be a great yielder of fine-flavored, large fruit.

London Market. A fine new variety. Bush a



POMONA
CURRANT

strong grower and holds its foliage late; fruit large and of good quality; productive.

BLACK CURRANTS

Black Champion. Large, excellent.

Lee's Prolific. Bush a strong grower; berry good size and productive.

Crandall. Berry very large; bush strong, upright grower and very ornamental when in blossom, as well as productive of nice fruit.

GOOSEBERRIES

Require the same care and soil as currants, except that we do not recommend fall planting in the North.

Columbus. Fruit of the largest size, handsome, of a greenish yellow color, excellent quality. Plant is vigorous and productive. Merits a place in every garden.

Downing. This we consider the most valuable Gooseberry grown, always giving good crops of large, handsome, pale green berries of fine quality. Bush a vigorous grower, free from mildew and enormously productive.

Houghton's Seedling. Small to medium; roundish oval, pale red, sweet, tender. Plants

spreading, slender, very productive, free from rust.

Industry. Berries of the largest size, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and of excellent flavor, both pleasant and rich. Color when fully ripe, dark red. Does well on heavy clay soils, but is a failure on light soils.

Josselyn. (Red Jacket.) An American seedling that has been widely planted. Fruit is large and smooth. Bush is hardy, clean, healthy and productive.

GRAPES

The Grape-vine should be planted in good, rich, well-drained soil, 6 to 8 feet apart, and from 4 to 6 inches deep ; dirt pressed firmly around the roots. Dig the hole large enough to take in the roots without crossing each other. Trimming should be done after the leaves drop. The first year allow only one cane to grow, cutting back in the fall to within three or four buds of the ground. The second season train up two canes, cutting back in the fall to 2 or 3 feet in length if the vine has made good growth. After this there are many methods of training. We prefer tying to stakes and not allowing the vine to get over 6 feet in height. In towns where there is but little room, they can be successfully trained on the side of buildings and trellises. Cover before the ground freezes with earth or hay.

Agawam. (Rogers' No. 15.) Red or maroon in color. Bunch usually loose, shouldered ; berries large ; skin thick ; flesh pulpy, meaty, juicy, of a rich, peculiar, aromatic flavor; ripens about with Concord ; a good keeper. Vine a strong, rank grower, hardy and productive. Should be pruned; leaving long canes. One of the best of Rogers' Hybrids.

Brighton. (Red). Bunch medium to large, long, compact, shouldered. Berries of medium size, thin skin, flesh tender and of best quality. Vine hardy, vigorous and productive ; ripens with Concord. Should be planted near other varieties, as it does not always fertilize when alone.

Concord. (Black.) The most popular Grape in America. Bunch and berry large and of good quality. Vine vigorous, healthy, hardy and productive.

Clinton. Fruit of this variety is of rather poor quality. Is good for wine and preserves. The vine is a strong, vigorous grower, very hardy and is the best variety we know of for covering arbors, etc., as it does not need winter protection.

Campbell's Early. (Black; new.) Vine is a strong, vigorous grower, with thick, heavy, healthy foliage ; bunch large, shouldered ; berry large, nearly round, covered with a blue bloom ; adheres to the stem ; skin thick, does not crack, quality about same as Concord. Ripens about with Moore's Early.

Delaware. (Red.) Still holds its own as one of the finest Grapes. Bunches small, compact, shouldered ; berries rather small, round, skin thin, light red, flesh very juicy without any hard pulp, with an exceedingly sweet, spicy and delicious flavor.

Lindley. (Red; Rogers' No. 9.) Ripens with Concord. Vine a vigorous, healthy grower ; berries medium size, of fine quality and a good keeper; should be pruned long.

Moore's Diamond. (White.) Bunch and berry large, excellent quality. Ripens with Delaware. Vine strong, healthy grower and productive.

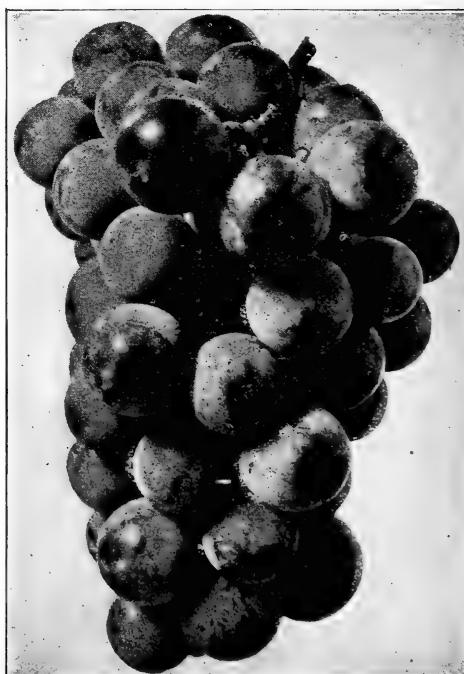
Moore's Early. (Black.) One of the very best early black Grapes. Clusters medium size ; berry very large. Ripens nearly two weeks before the Concord, and is about the same quality. Vine hardy. Should have a place in every fruit garden.

Niagara. Strong grower; bunches very large and compact, sometimes shouldered ; berries as large or larger than the Concord, mostly round, light greenish white, semi-transparent, slightly amber in the sun. Skin thin but tough and does not crack, quality good ; has a flavor and aroma peculiar to itself; much liked by most people.

Salem (Red; Rogers' No. 53). Vine a strong, healthy, vigorous grower; bunch large and compact ; berry, large round, coppery red ; skin thin ; flesh tender, juicy, free from hard pulp, of very good quality. Ripens with Concord.

Wilder. (Black; Rogers' No. 4.) Bunch and berry large, good keeper, quality excellent, season about same as Concord.

Worden. A splendid Grape of the Concord type, but earlier, larger in bunch and berry and of decidedly better quality ; vine as hardy as the old stand-by and in every way as healthy.



WORDEN GRAPE



Tree Fruits

In this latitude, plant in the spring. Cut off the bruised end of the roots, making a slanting cut on the under side. Cut back the top to correspond with the roots. Trees should be planted 2 to 3 inches deeper than they stood in the nursery. When planting out young trees, set them in a new place, where it is possible to do so. When they must be planted in an orchard where an old tree has died out, dig a large hole, fill it with fresh dirt and give the young tree a chance. Supply what is lacking in the soil with a good mulch of barnyard manure and wood ashes. It is best to cultivate young trees for several years after planting. Where this cannot be done, they should be well mulched so that no grass can grow within 8 to 10 feet of the tree. Where the ground is very rich and trees do not begin to bear as soon as they ought, it is a good plan to seed down to clover for two or three years. This will check the growth and have a tendency to produce fruit buds. Do not, however, let the orchard stay seeded down unless the grass around the trees as far out as the limbs extend, is kept down by mulch. As a winter protection all trees should have a mulch of straw or manure in the fall. This prevents evaporation and root killing. When trimming to produce wood, winter is the best time. To produce fruit, June.

The body of a young tree should be protected as soon as planted, by either a veneer, lath or straw protector. We are very much in favor of straw, as every farmer has it, it is easily put on, and there is no danger of galling the tree. Take a handful of straw (rye if handy, as it is longer), set it up around the tree, tie at top center and bottom, and your tree is safe from sun scald, mice and rabbits. Where lath is used, care should be taken so that the trees will not be galled by the tops of the lath.

APPLES

The first fruit, both in importance and general culture, is the Apple. Its period, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year. By planting judicious selections of summer, fall and winter sorts, a constant succession can be had of this indispensable fruit for family use.

SUMMER APPLES

Duchess of Oldenburg. A large, beautiful Apple, roundish, streaked red and yellow. Tender, juicy and pleasant. Tree a vigorous, fine grower and abundant bearer; very hardy. September.

Golden Sweet. Large, yellow; very fair,

fine, sweet. Tree a fine grower and productive. August.

Red Astrachan. Large, roundish, nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with thick bloom. Juicy, rich acid, beautiful; a good bearer. August.

SUMMER APPLES, continued

Beautiful Arcade. Of good, medium to large size; yellow, partly shaded and splashed with red; sweet. A valuable summer Apple for the North. August and September.

Lowland Raspberry, or Loveland, as it is now called, is a Russian Apple. Medium to large; clear waxen white, striped, shaded and marbled with light crimson, flesh white, very tender, pleasant, sub-acid, almost sweet. Fine. As early as Yellow Transparent. August.

Sops of Wine. Tree a fair grower and productive; fruit medium size, oblong, dark crimson; flesh juicy, subacid; stained with red. August.

Tetofsky. Striped red and yellow; medium size; tree slow, stocky grower, very hardy. July and August.

Yellow Transparent. Of Russian origin and now largely planted, and succeeds everywhere. Very early and productive, of medium size, pale yellow, good quality. Tree bears very young. July and August.

FALL AND EARLY WINTER APPLES

Dudley, or North Star. This is a seedling of the Duchess of Oldenburg, and is apparently as hardy and productive as that variety, but its season is about two months later. A very valuable variety.

Fameuse, or Snow. Medium size, roundish, very handsome crimson; flesh snowy white, tender, juicy, highly flavored and delicious. Tree vigorous, productive and hardy. October to January.



NORTHWESTERN GREENING APPLE

Fall Orange. Fruit large to very large, deep yellow and covered with small black dots; excellent quality. Tree a free grower and fairly productive.

Longfield. A Russian variety and one of the best. Tree a strong grower and an early, abundant and annual bearer. Flesh white, fine, tender and juicy, with a rich, sprightly, subacid flavor. November to February. Valuable for cold climates.

McMahon. Large, round; almost white with faint blush; a very beautiful Apple; flesh white, tender, tart, not very firm. A good cooking fruit. Tree vigorous and hardy as crab; bears young and abundantly. October to February.

McIntosh. Medium size, dark red, good quality, juicy, subacid. Tree a vigorous grower and hardy. November to February.

Patten's Greening. Originated and introduced from northern Iowa, by Mr. Charles Patten. It is a large, green Apple of good quality. The tree is very vigorous, hardy and productive, and will "get there" with a crop of fruit if any kind can. October to January.

Plumb Cider. Fruit medium to large, oblong, striped, good quality. Tree vigorous and wonderfully productive. October to January.

St. Lawrence. Large, streaked red and greenish yellow; medium quality. Tree hardy.

Utter. Large, yellow and red; fine quality. September and October.

Wealthy. Originated in Minnesota. Fruit large, roundish; skin smooth, mostly covered with dark red; flesh white, juicy, good. Tree very hardy, vigorous and productive. Very profitable to plant. September to January.

Wolf River. Originated in Wisconsin. One of the largest Apples grown. Skin greenish yellow shaded with crimson; flesh rather coarse, white, juicy, pleasant, subacid flavor. Tree a strong grower, hardy and productive. September to December.

WINTER APPLES

Ben Davis. Tree vigorous and productive; not so hardy as we would desire. Fruit large, handsome, not of first quality.

Golden Russet. Medium size, dull russet, with a tinge of red on sunny side; flesh greenish, crisp, juicy. Tree a fair grower, with light colored speckled shoots, by which it is easily known; bears well. November to April.

Grimes Golden. Fair size, yellow, of highest quality, productive. January to April.

Jonathan. Medium size, red, extra quality. Tree a slender grower. November to March.

WINTER APPLES, continued

Northwestern Greening. Originated in Northwestern Wisconsin. Size large; shape nearly round, very regular; surface smooth, often green, but yellow when fully ripe; flesh yellow, rather coarse, juicy, subacid; quality good. January to May.

Pearl Sweet. A new sweet winter Apple that originated near Edgerton, about 15 miles from here. Medium in size; bright red; very sweet, juicy, and one that will keep until April in an ordinary cellar. Tree fine grower and very hardy and productive.

Pewaukee. Raised from seed of Duchess of Oldenburg. Large; bright yellow striped and splashed with dark red; flesh white, tender, juicy, subacid. Tree vigorous, hardy, productive. January to March.

Paradise Winter Sweet. Medium to large, yellow, excellent quality. Tree good grower, hardy and heavy bearer. December to March.

Scott's Winter. We believe this to be a good tree for Wisconsin planters. The tree is extremely hardy and healthy and the Apple is of fair size, good color (being red-striped), good quality and a splendid keeper, and keeps fresh and crisp. February to May.

Tolman's Sweet. Medium size, pale whitish yellow, slightly tinged with red; flesh firm, rich and very sweet. Tree a fine grower, hardy and productive. November to April.

Willow Twig. Large, green with faint stripes; productive; a late keeper.

Walbridge. Medium size, pale yellow shaded red; productive.

Windsor Chief. This is another Wisconsin Apple of fine quality and a late keeper. Large, red. Semewhat resembles the Baldwin. Season,

December to April. Tree blights in unfavorable seasons.

Forest Winter. This is a variety that has been grown in this state for some time in a local way. It is worthy of wider dissemination. The fruit is of good size, greenish yellow, nearly covered with red; is of excellent quality and a good keeper. Tree is hardy.

Sweet Fameuse. This is a Wisconsin seedling, resembling the Snow or Fameuse in size and color. Claimed by its originators to be "the best sweet Apple yet." Tree is a good grower. The stock is very limited.

CRAB APPLES

Hyslop. A hardy, good-keeping variety. Fruit produced in clusters. Good for cooking and other purposes. Dark red, with heavy bloom.

Lyman's Prolific. Large, red-striped. Fine for cooking; very hardy.

Martha. Beautiful glossy yellow, shaded bright red; good size, mild, clear, tart. October.

Sweet Russet. Large, round and conical; green russet, with a faint blush. Very rich, sweet; one of the best for eating and cooking. August and September.

Transcendent. A beautiful variety of Siberian Crab. Red and yellow. Aug. Tree bad blighter.

Virginia. A fine, bright red crab, and stout, vigorous grower, perfectly hardy and productive. Later than Transcendent.

Whitney No. 20. Large, averaging $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in diameter. Skin smooth, glossy, green, striped, splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy, and flavor pleasant; ripens the latter part of Aug. Tree a great bearer and very hardy. A vigorous, handsome grower with dark green, glossy foliage.

PEACH

We cannot recommend planting Peaches in Wisconsin. However, if one wishes to plant them, we think the following most likely to succeed.

Champion. A large, early variety, creamy white, with red cheek; sweet, rich and juicy. Productive. August.

Crawford's Early. A magnificent, large, yellow Peach of good quality. Early in September.

Fitzgerald. Fruit large, brilliant color, bright yellow suffused with red; flesh deep yellow; best quality. Early September.

Hill's Chili. Medium dull yellow; extra hardy and productive. Last of September.

APRICOTS

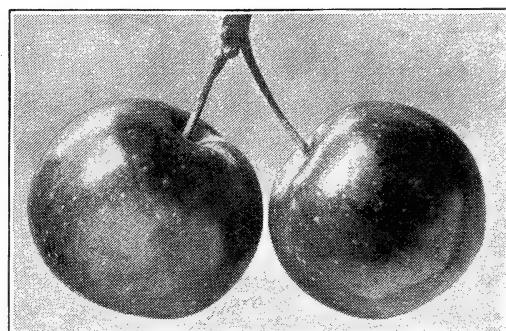
While these are harder than peaches, yet we cannot recommend them for general planting. Where they succeed they are early bearers and very productive. The following are hardy.

Alexander, **J. L. Budd,** **Nicholas,**
Alexis, **Gibb,** **Superb.**

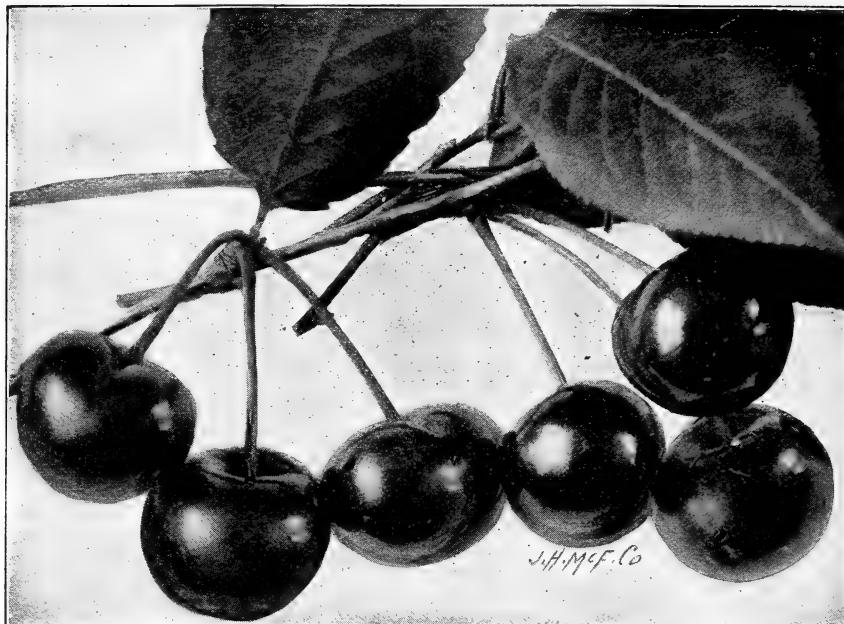
QUINCE

If planted at all, should have winter protection.

Orange. Fruit large, bright yellow, of excellent flavor.



HYSLOP CRAB APPLE (Reduced size)



EARLY RICHMOND CHERRIES

CHERRIES

One of the most profitable of the tree fruits. Do best on a dry soil or one that is well drained.

Dyehouse. Partakes of both the Duke and Morello in wood and fruit; a very early and sure bearer; ripens a little before the Early Richmond, of better quality and quite as productive. June.

Early Richmond. Medium size, dark red, melting, juicy; sprightly, rich acid flavor. The stone adheres to the stem with remarkable tenacity. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid Cherries, and is unsurpassed for cooking purposes. Tree a slender grower with a roundish, spreading head, and is exceedingly productive. Ripens through June. Hardest sort in the list.

English Morello. Large, dark red, nearly black, rich, acid, juicy and good. One of the best late varieties. Very productive. August.

Large Montmorency. A Cherry of the Richmond class but larger and more solid. A more upright grower, hardy and a heavy cropper. Ripens from seven to ten days later than the Richmond, entirely escaping danger from spring frosts. A valuable addition to our orchard fruit.

Wragg. Of the Morello type. Tree quite dwarf, very productive; one of the best canning Cherries.

HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES

These are more commonly known as sweet Cherries. We do not advise planting in latitude of northern Illinois or southern Wisconsin. They will not stand our winters, except in very favorable locations. The following are the hardest of this class.

Black Tartarian. Very large, black, juicy, rich, excellent; productive. Last of June.

Gov. Wood. Large, light red, juicy, rich, delicious. Tree healthy and productive. June.

Napoleon. Large, pale yellow or red, firm, juicy, sweet and productive. July.

Windsor. Fruit large, liver-colored, distinct; flesh remarkably firm and of fine quality. A valuable late variety. July.

PLUMS

This is a fruit that has been sadly neglected in our northern sections since the severe winters killed out the old European sorts. Out of seeming defeat, however, sometimes our greatest victories come. Necessity caused the lovers of this fruit to develop a class of Plums that are designated as natives. These were produced by making a selection of our very best native wild Plums, and making

PLUMS, continued

crosses with the seedlings grown from them. In this way there have been obtained varieties of which trees are perfectly hardy and productive of fruit that is of fine appearance, good size and nice quality, suitable for both cooking and dessert. Our state experimental station, at Madison, deserves no small share of credit for testing and sending out information regarding this class of fruit. Plant the natives and have fruit in abundance.

NATIVE SORTS

Aitkin. Fruit large and of good quality, early and very hardy.

De Soto. Medium to large, round-oblong, purple-red when fully ripe with moderate bloom; skin thick; flesh medium firm, good. Medium to late. This probably is more extensively grown than any other variety at present. Inclined to overbear, and fruit should be thinned to get best results.

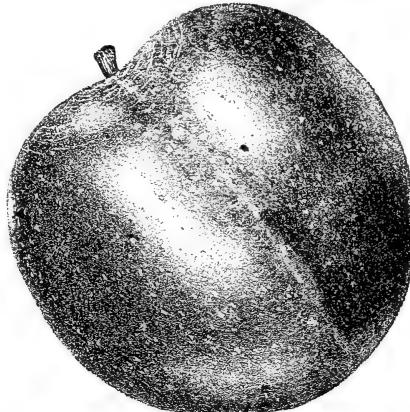
Forest Garden. Hardy, early, a heavy bearer of juicy, sweet and rich Plums of a dull purplish red, with minute yellow specks and thin bloom. Tree a rank grower and needs some pruning at ends of branches or they grow so long as to split down with their heavy load.

Hammer. Medium to large size, globular, mottled red and yellow. Coppery red all over when fully ripe. Should be cut back in early summer to prevent over-weighting of branches. Flesh yellow with slight reddish tinge, juicy, sweet, fine; skin thinner than most American Plums; peels readily. A very beautiful Plum; tends to overbear; late.

Hawkeye. Large to very large, round-oblong, purplish red, skin thick, flesh good and firm. Tree vigorous and productive.

Quaker. Large, round, dull purplish red, more or less sprinkled with yellowish specks, with a slight bloom; flesh yellow, firm, sweet and pleasant; skin rather thick; tree vigorous and productive. One of our most satisfactory Plums in hardness, productiveness, size and quality.

Surprise. Fruit large, dark purplish red when fully ripe, covered with a heavy bloom and densely sprinkled with yellowish dots; flesh firm, tender and of the very best quality. Tree a fine grower.



HAMMER PLUM

Stoddard. Large, light red over yellow; season medium.

Wolf. Freestone; large, round, yellow blotched with red; skin thick, flesh firm, meaty and good. Tree a stout, good grower, prolific. Medium season. Valuable for home use or market.

Wyant. Fruit medium to large, slightly oblong and distinctly flattened; purplish red; semi-cling; thick skin; rich, yellow flesh, sometimes red next to stone; of good quality. A sure cropper. September 1.

EUROPEAN SORTS

These are adapted to the section along Lake Michigan and some other favorable locations.

Bavay's Green Gage. Very large, greenish color; fine flavor. September.

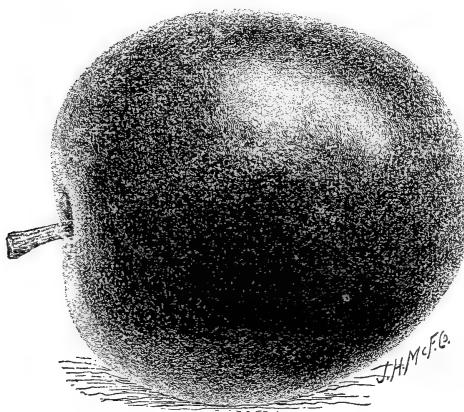
German Prune. Medium, oval; purple or blue; juicy, rich, fine. Tree moderate grower and very productive.

Gueii. Large, bluish purple; flesh yellowish green; rather coarse; sweet, pleasant. One of best market varieties. September.

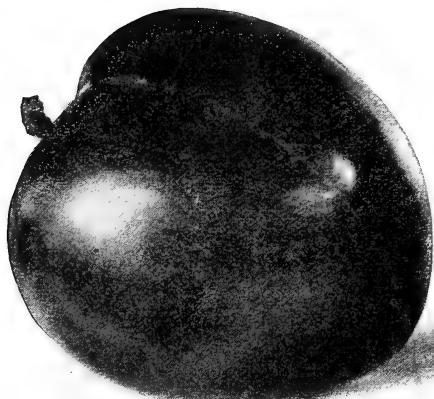
Lombard. This and Moore's Arctic seem to be the best adapted to our severe climate. The Lombard is large in size; violet-red in color, with yellow flesh; juicy, sugary and every way good. Tree vigorous and an immense bearer.

Moore's Arctic. A hardy Plum from Maine, where it has for many years borne very large crops. Medium in size, nearly round; deep purple.

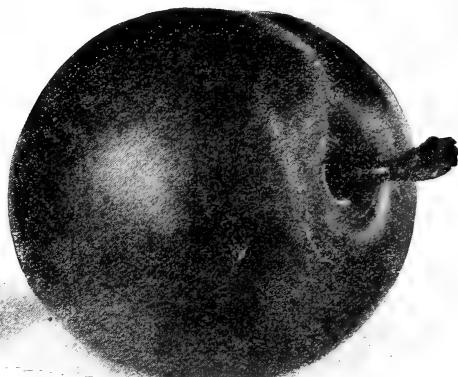
Peter's Yellow Gage. Large, oval, bright yellow, rich, juicy, fine quality. A good grower. September.



SURPRISE PLUM



ABUNDANCE PLUM



BURBANK PLUM

JAPANESE PLUMS

In many sections these are doing very well. They come into bearing early; trees are strong growers and very productive. They are worthy of trial. Would not advise planting in latitude of northern Wisconsin.

Abundance. Tree is a strong, handsome grower, thrifty and hardy. Large, oblong, nearly covered

with bright red, and with a heavy bloom; flesh orange-yellow, sweet, melting, juicy, and of most excellent quality. Ripens in August.

Burbank. Large, nearly globular, clear cherry-red with a thin lilac bloom; flesh a deep yellow, very sweet, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor. This tree is a straggling grower; usually begins to bear second year after transplanting. Ripens in August. The best of the Japs for our climate.

PEARS

We cannot recommend Pears for general cultivation in the Northwest. There are, however, many localities where they do well, and in these we say, plant Pears. They succeed best in a well-drained, clay soil. The dwarf Pear works in very nicely on small places. They should be planted so that the union of the pear and quince stock will be 2 or 3 inches below the surface of the ground. They come into bearing early, and are productive. Varieties marked with D can be furnished in dwarf trees.

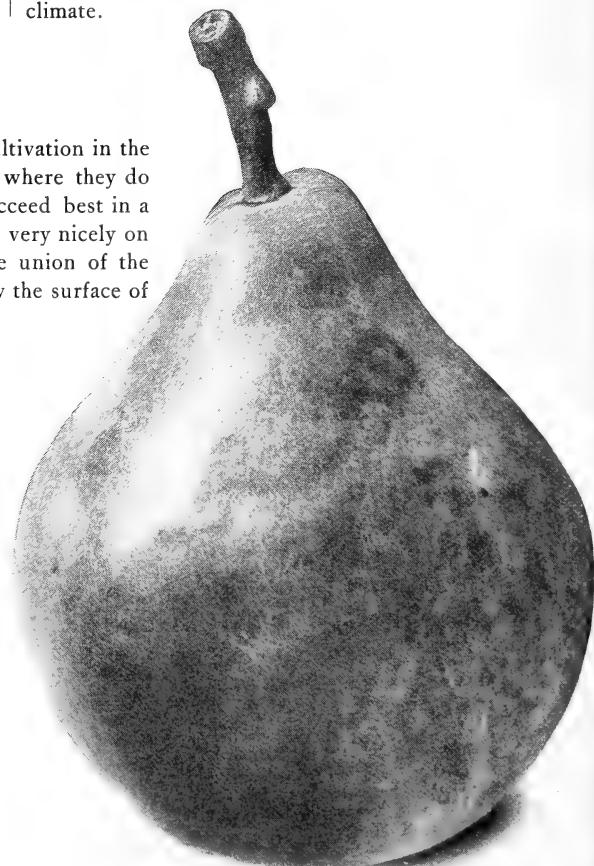
Anjou (Buerre de). A large, handsome Pear of good flavor, that keeps until midwinter. D.

Bartlett. Large, buttery and melting, with very rich flavor. A vigorous and erect grower; bears young and abundantly. Middle September. D.

Clapp's Favorite. Large, yellow and dull red, with russet specks, melting, rich; should be picked several days before fully ripe. D.

Flemish Beauty. Large, pale yellow, russet-brown cheek, beautiful; melting, sugary and delicious; requires to be picked early. Tree vigorous, bears young and abundantly. One of the most hardy of all Pear trees; very popular. September to October. D.

Kieffer's Hybrid. The tree has large, dark green, glossy leaves, and is of itself very ornamental. It is an early and very prolific bearer. The fruit is of good quality when thoroughly ripe. Valuable for table and market. October to December. D.



FLEMISH BEAUTY PEAR



KIEFFER PEAR TREE (See page 14)

Palmetto. Extensively grown for market on account of earliness, large size and fine appearance. We consider it our best.

RHUBARB, or PIE PLANT

Plant the hills 3 or 4 feet apart, and make the ground very rich by a good mulch of manure, well worked in every fall or spring.

Victoria. Early, large and good, either for home use or market.

Queen. The extra large, tender stalks are a decided pink color. Delicious for cooking or canning. A very strong grower.

Linnæus. Leaf-stalks large, tender, juicy and quite early.

Strawberry. This is small, but has the finest flavored of all pie plants.

NUT TREES

The following are valuable trees and should be transplanted when rather small to be successful.

Black Walnut. 40 to 50 feet. The tree is of large size, good form and foliage; a valuable timber tree; nut is round and of good quality.

Butternut, or White Walnut. 20 to 40 feet. A native tree of spreading habit that produces a rough, longish nut, the kernel of which is sweet, oily and rich.

Japan Walnut. We consider this worthy of trial. It has gone through two winters here on our grounds in perfect condition. Tree a rapid

grower, handsome form and large leaves; bears young and abundantly. The nuts resemble the Butternut in shape and quality.

Chestnut, American Sweet. 40 to 50 feet. A native of the eastern states. The nut is sweet and of nice flavor.

Hickory (Shellbark). 30 to 50 feet. One of the best nuts grown. The tree is a rather slow grower and difficult to transplant unless taken when small.

PEARS, continued

Lawrence. A good, early winter Pear. D.

Seckel. The standard of excellence in the Pear; small, but of the highest flavor. Tree a stout, slow, erect grower. September to October. D.

Vermont Beauty. Tree hardy, healthy and productive. Fruit medium size, skin yellow, nearly covered with carmine; excellent quality. D.

Wilder. One of the earliest. Ripens about the first of August. Fruit small to medium; pale yellow, with deep shading of brownish carmine; quality very good; tree vigorous and productive. D.

ASPARAGUS

This delicious and healthful vegetable should be found in every garden. Nothing can be more easily grown and no plant will give so much good, healthful food for so little outlay. Set in the fall or spring, with the crown of the plant about three inches below the surface of the ground. Ten to 12 inches by 2 feet is a good distance to plant. Every fall give the bed a good coat of manure, working it in between the rows in the spring. Liberal applications of salt are also beneficial.

Conover's Colossal. A standard variety. Well known as a valuable market and garden sort.

Columbian Mammoth White. A new sort, with white shoots that remain white. Very large.



NORWAY MAPLES (See page 17)

Hardy Shade and Ornamental Trees

The figures immediately after the name indicate about the height of trees at maturity.

There is a growing tendency among the people to make home beautiful, and the judicious use of shade and ornamental trees goes a long way toward attaining this.

The up-to-date farmer, as well as the owner of city and suburban property, realizes that a well-kept lawn, nice shade trees and good windbreaks add not only to the beauty of the place, but to the cash value as well.

In planting, one should have some definite object in view. It is not advisable to plant, hit-or-miss, what happens to be handiest or perhaps cheapest. Rather make a careful selection of the trees that will group well together, and give a pleasant view to the landscape. If you do not know just how to do this, send us a sketch of your place, and about how much you wish to expend. We may be able to help you some in this matter.

A List of Trees Recommended for Various Purposes

For streets, roads and wide avenues.—American Elm, Sugar and Silver Maple, Carolina Poplar, Norway Maple, Box Elder.

For driveways, through lawns and parks.—Norway Maple, Catalpa speciosa, American Linden, Horse-Chestnut, Laurel-leaf Willow.

Single specimens of large growth to be branched from the ground.—Birches (particularly Cut-leaf Weeping), American Linden, Norway, Purple Norway, Sycamore and Cut-leaf Maples, Horse-Chestnut, Austrian, White and Scotch Pines, Norway and Colorado Spruces.

Single specimens of medium growth to be branched from the ground.—Horse-Chestnut, Laurel-leaf Willow, Oak-leaf Mountain Ash, Flowering Thorn, Hemlocks, White Pines, Siberian Arborvitæ, Pyramidal Arborvitæ, etc.

Trees that thrive in moist locations.—American Elm, American Linden, Ash, Catalpa, Poplars and Willows.

Trees that thrive on dry knolls or poor soil.—Silver-leaf Maples, Poplars and Box Elders.

Flowering Trees.—Judas Tree, Fringe Tree (white and purple), Lindens, Horse-Chestnuts (red and white), Cherry (white), Catalpa speciosa, Thorns (pink, scarlet and white).

Cut-leaved Trees.—Cut-leaved Birch, Wier's Cut-leaved Maple, Imperial Cut-leaved Alder.

Purple and Scarlet-leaved Trees.—Purple-leaved Birch, Purple Norway Maple, Rivers' Purple-leaved Beech.

ACER. Maple

This group of trees is hardy, easily transplanted and comparatively free from disease. They are equally valuable for street or lawn planting. Wier's and Schwedler's make very fine lawn specimens. The North American species, especially, have very brilliant colored foliage in the fall.

A. dasycarpum (Soft or Silver Maple). 50 to 60 feet. Of rapid growth, large size and irregular rounded form; foliage bright green above and silvery white beneath. Tree very hardy and easily transplanted. Valuable where quick shade is wanted.

var. Wieri laciniatum (Wier's Cut-leaved Silver Maple). 35 to 40 feet. This is a variety of the Silver-leaved Maple, with cut or dissected foliage. Its growth is rapid, shoots slender and drooping, giving it a habit almost as graceful as a cut-leaved birch. A very desirable tree.

A. Ginnala (Siberian Maple). Of dwarf and compact habit, with medium or small leaves. Makes a very pretty small tree, or can be used as a large shrub, perfectly hardy. Brilliant crimson in autumn.

A. Negundo (Ash-leaved Maple, Box Elder). 30 to 40 feet. A native tree, easily distinguished by its ash-like foliage of light green color. Well adapted to a great variety of soils and locations, is hardy, a very rapid grower, and therefore especially valuable where quick shade is desired.

A. platanoides (Norway Maple). 40 to 50 feet. The most popular of the Maple family for lawn or street planting; of fairly rapid growth; forms a well-rounded head, with large, deep green foliage that holds its color until late autumn. Is very free from injurious insects.

var. Schwedleri (Purple - leaved Norway Maple). 30 to 35 feet. One of the most beautiful trees we know. Foliage in spring is brilliant purple, later changing to a dark, rich green. Leaves on the new growth during the summer are bright purple, making the tree always beautiful. Similar in habit of growth to the Norway.

var. Reitenbachi. 30 to 40 feet. Foliage delicate green in the spring, rich purple in summer. Tree a more erect grower than the former.

A. rubrum (Red, or Scarlet Maple). A native species of medium size and rounded head, produces deep red blossoms which appear before the leaves. In autumn the foliage turns to brilliant scarlet which makes the tree very conspicuous and beautiful.

A. saccharinum (Sugar, or Rock Maple). 50 to 60 feet. A well-known native tree, of elegant pyramidal form. Its stately growth, fine foliage and form, with its brilliant autumn coloring, make it desirable as a shade and ornamental tree. Especially valuable for tree planting.

Acer Pseudo-platanus (European Sycamore Maple). 40 to 50 feet. A European variety; strong, upright grower, with ash-gray colored bark. Not so desirable as the Norway.

A. polymorphum (Japan Maple). We have selected the following as the best and hardiest.

A. polymorphum. Green foliage, turning crimson.

var. atropurpureum. Dark purple foliage.

var. atropurpureum dissectum. Cut-leaved purple.

ÆSCULUS. Horse-Chestnut

A valuable tree, having large spikes of flowers in May and June. Do best in a deep, rich soil, as on dry soil the leaves are liable to blight and drop early in the season.

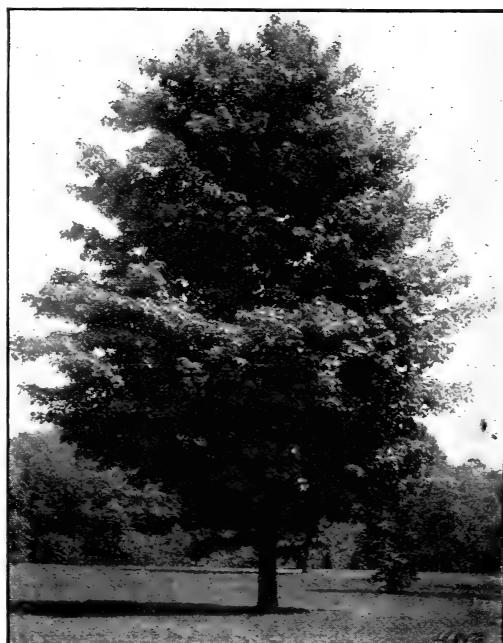
Æ. glabra (American Horse-Chestnut, or Buck-eye). 50 to 60 feet. The fastest grower of this species. Leaves smooth, flowers yellow; blooms before others.

Æ. Hippocastanum (European, or White-flowering Horse-Chestnut). 50 to 60 feet. A large-growing tree with symmetrical head. Covered in May with white flowers marked with red. Fine as a single lawn tree.

Æ. rubicunda (Red-flowering Horse-Chestnut). 40 to 50 feet. Blooms a little later than the white-flowering. Leaves dark green, very showy when in bloom.

Æ. alba flore pleno (Double-flowering Horse-Chestnut). 40 to 50 feet. Has double white flowers. Bears no nuts.

For Dwarf Horse-Chestnut, see Pavia, with Shrubs.



SUGAR MAPLE

AILANTHUS. Tree of Heaven

A. glandulosa. 40 to 50 feet. A rapid-growing tree that does well on poor soils and smoky city streets where other trees fail. The pinnate palm-like foliage is useful in producing tropical effects.

ALNUS. Alder

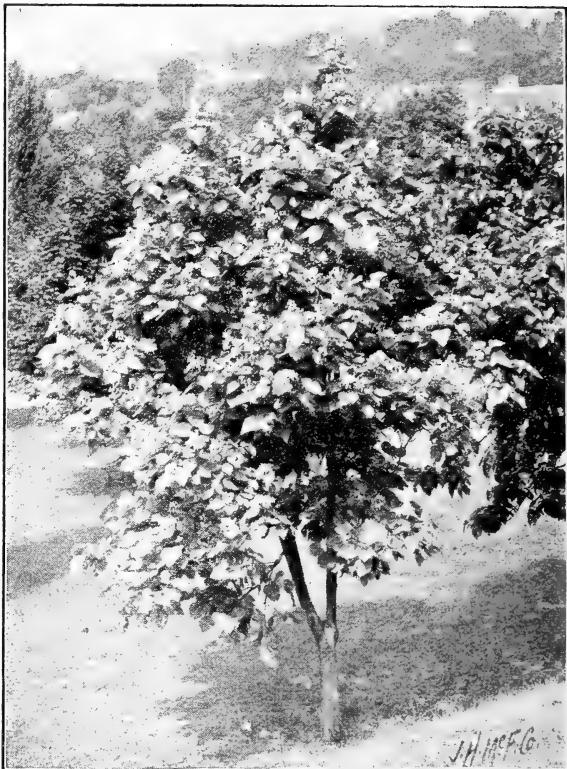
A. glutinosa (Common, or European Alder). 30 to 35 feet. A rapid-growing tree of medium size that is especially adapted to low, moist locations. Foliage dark green.

A. laciniata imperialis (Imperial Cut-leaved Alder). 30 to 35 feet. A stately, graceful tree, with large, deep-cut foliage; vigorous and hardy. A fine lawn tree.

BETULA. Birch

The trees of this group are hardy, and succeed on light soils as well as in ordinary locations. Their light, airy foliage, graceful form and beautiful bark make them valuable for either landscape work or lawn specimens.

B. alba (European White Birch). 30 to 40 feet. Quite erect when young. After four or five years' growth the branches begin to droop gracefully. Bark silvery white. Very effective when planted along lake shores and streams.



CATALPA SPECIOSA

Betula papyracea (Paper, or Canoe Birch). 40 to 50 feet. An American variety. A vigorous, upright grower, with white bark.

B. purpurea (Purple-leaf Birch). 30 to 35 feet. Has the general characteristics of the White Birch, except that the foliage is purple and the bark a purplish white.

B. laciniata (Cut-leaf Weeping Birch). 30 to 40 feet. Beyond question one of the most elegant of all weeping or pendulous trees. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful, drooping habit, silvery white bark and delicately cut foliage present a combination of attractions rarely met with in a single tree.



CUT-LEAF WEEPING BIRCH

CATALPA

C. speciosa (Hardy or Western Catalpa). 30 to 40 feet. A valuable, upright, rapid-growing tree, that is being extensively planted in the West for railroad ties, telegraph poles, etc. The flowers (which appear in June) are borne in large clusters, are creamy white, slightly mottled inside, and are followed by long, bean-like pods that remain on the tree during the winter. Leaves are very large, yellowish green.

C. Bungei (Chinese Catalpa.) A species from China; of dwarf habit, growing only 3 or 4 feet high. When grafted on stems 7 to 8 feet high, it forms a very effective umbrella-shaped tree. Not perfectly hardy in this latitude.

CERASUS. Cherry

C. avium flore alba plena. 20 to 25 feet. Produces an abundance of double white flowers in May that resemble small roses. Very attractive.

C. rosea pendula. 6 to 8 feet. Grafted on tall stems, makes one of the best of small weeping trees. Flowers are rosy white, produced in May.

C. Sieboldi rubra plena. 20 to 25 feet. Semi-double flowers, white tinged with red. One of the best.

C. serotina (Wild Black Cherry). 30 to 35 feet. Blooms in May. Flowers are white, followed by small fruit that ripens in August.

CERCIS. Red Bud

C. Canadensis (American Judas Tree). 20 to 25 feet. The best variety of this species for planting in our climate; blooms early in the season before leaves start. Must be transplanted when small.

CELTIS. Hackberry

C. occidentalis (American Nettle Tree). 30 to 35 feet. A fair-sized native tree, of irregular growth, with elm-like leaves and rough bark.

CORNUS. Dogwood

C. florida (White-flowering Dogwood). 20 to 25 feet. The large white flowers, which appear early in the season, are followed by scarlet berries. In autumn the foliage is a brilliant crimson, making a beautiful tree at all seasons.

CRATAEGUS. Thorn

These are classed as small trees or large shrubs. They are hardy and do well in any dry soil. Are not as easy to transplant and make grow as we could wish.

C. coccinea (American White Thorn). 10 to 12 feet. A fine native variety; single, white flowers early in the season, scarlet fruit in the fall. The earliest to bloom.

C. Crus-galli (Cockspur Thorn). 10 to 12 feet. Very pretty dwarf tree with wide-extended branches, giving it a flat top effect. Flowers white tinged with red; fruit scarlet, hangs on well.

C. oxyacantha flore pleno (Double-flowering Thorn). Blossoms resemble clusters of small white roses.

var. coccinea flore pleno (Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn). Flowers large, double, bright carmine red; the best of its color.

var. rubra flore pleno (Double Red Thorn). Blossoms rose-colored. A good companion for the two preceding sorts.

FAGUS. Beech

The Beeches are hardy and thrive best in a deep, rich clay soil. The glossy foliage and gray bark form a fine contrast. The best success will be obtained by planting small specimens and pruning severely at time of transplanting.

F. Americana (American Beech). 40 to 50 feet. One of our finest native trees.

F. sylvatica Riversi (Rivers' Purple-leaf Beech). 30 to 40 feet. The finest of all purple-leaf trees, as the foliage has fine coloring throughout the entire season. The habit of growth is compact and symmetrical.

FRAXINUS. Ash

F. Americana (American White Ash). 50 to 60 feet. Probably the best of the Ash family. Valuable for timber or shade. Should have plenty of room to develop.

F. lanceolata (Green Ash). A medium-sized tree with bright green foliage.

F. excelsior pendula (Weeping Ash). Grafted on stems 6 to 8 feet high. Forms umbrella-shaped heads.

GLEBITSCHIA. Honey Locust

G. triacanthos (Honey Locust). 40 to 50 feet. A large, vigorous-growing native tree, with long thorns and delicate foliage. In many sections is used for hedges.

GYMNOCLADUS. Coffee Tree

G. Canadensis (Kentucky Coffee Tree). An irregular-growing tree of medium size, rough bark and very small branches. Foliage of bluish green color.

KOELREUTERIA

K. paniculata. 20 to 25 feet. From China. A small round-headed tree that is covered in July with clusters of yellow flowers. Foliage changes in autumn to a golden yellow.

LARIX. Larch

L. Europaea (European Larch). 40 to 50 feet. A lofty, rapid-growing pyramidal tree, with small drooping branches and delicate feathery foliage. Valuable for timber.

LIRIODENDRON. Tulip Tree

L. Tulipifera. 40 to 50 feet. A rapid-growing, smooth-barked tree, with handsome foliage. The tulip-like blossoms are produced in June and are of a greenish yellow color. Difficult to transplant, unless of small size.

MORUS. Mulberry

M. Tatarica (Russian Mulberry). Is largely planted for screens and windbreaks, also used for shade in hen yards. The fruit, which is rather small, is greatly appreciated by the birds and fowls.

M. Tatarica pendula (Weeping Russian Mulberry). One of the most graceful weeping trees in existence, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender branches drooping to the ground parallel to the stem. It has beautiful foliage, rather small, handsomely cut. Is grafted on stems 6 to 8 feet high.

PLATANUS. Plane Tree, Sycamore

P. occidentalis (American Plane, Buttonwood). 40 to 50 feet. A large, rapid-growing tree that is suitable for street or avenue planting.

P. orientalis (Oriental Plane). 40 to 50 feet. Similar to the above. Largely planted in the East.

POPULUS. Poplar

Poplars are rapid growers, easily transplanted and, where quick results are desired, valuable.

P. monilifera (Carolina Poplar). 40 to 50 feet. We think this leads as a rapid-growing tree. Needs some pruning back for a few years after planting; rarely produces suckers; also good for screens and shelter belts. Foliage large, glossy green.

P. aurea (Golden Poplar). 30 to 40 feet. Similar to above in growth. Foliage of golden yellow color.

PYRUS

P. angustifolia (Bechtel's Double-flowering Crab). 20 feet. About the middle of May the trees are covered with beautiful, double, pink, sweet-scented flowers, that at a distance look like small roses. Tree is a moderate grower, hardy and of upright habit. One of the very best.

P. coronaria (Native American Crab). A small native tree; blossoms are light pink, very fragrant. Fruit greenish yellow.

QUERCUS. Oak

Q. alba (White Oak). 50 to 60 feet. One of the largest and best of our native trees. In common with the other oaks, is of rather slow growth at first, but, if given good soil and room, soon develops into splendid specimens. Leaves are smooth, bright green, turning to purplish color in autumn.

Quercus macrocarpa (Burr Oak). 30 to 40 feet. A native western tree of medium size. Its striking characteristics are the mossy cup that holds the acorn, the corky bark on the branches, and the large, heavy, dark green leaves.

Q. palustris (Pin Oak). 40 to 50 feet. Branches droop with age. Foliage deep green and finely divided. One of the best for street planting.

Q. rubra (Red Oak). 50 to 60 feet. An American variety of large size and rapid growth. Foliage purplish red in autumn.

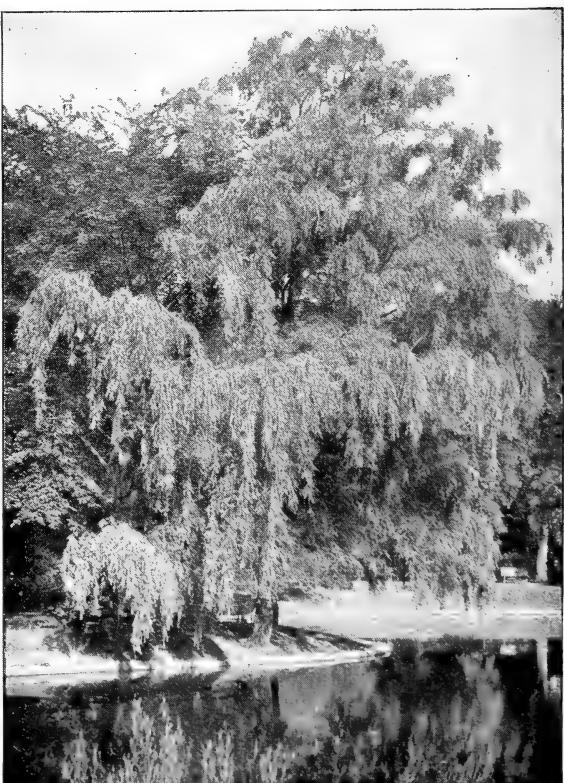
Q. tinctoria (Black Oak). 50 to 60 feet. A rapid grower, and will grow in poorer soils than the other oaks. Not so handsome as some of the other sorts. Valuable for timber.

SORBUS. Mountain Ash

S. aucuparia (European Mountain Ash). Of upright, stocky growth, covered from mid-summer until winter with clusters of orange-colored berries.

var. quercifolia (Oak-leaved Mountain Ash). Of the same habit of growth as above. The leaves are deeply lobed, resembling the oak.

var. pendula (Weeping Mountain Ash). Of rapid growth and decidedly pendulous and trailing habit.



WISCONSIN WEEPING WILLOW (See page 21)



WEEPING RUSSIAN MULBERRY (See page 20)

SALISBURIA. Ginkgo

S. adiantifolia (Maidenhair Tree). A medium-sized tree from Japan. The foliage is thick and clean cut, resembling the leaves of the Maidenhair Fern. Rare and desirable.

SALIX. Willow

S. laurifolia. 20 to 25 feet. A rapid-growing tree that deserves a larger place in our landscape work than it receives. Its dark, glossy foliage makes a fine background for shrubbery; also valuable for screens, as it bears shearing well. Bark bright green; is very showy in winter, easily transplanted, and thrives in a variety of soils.

S., Wisconsin Willow. The best weeping Willow. A very graceful, rapid-growing tree that will stand more cold than any of the others.

S. purpurea pendula (New American Willow). Grafted on stems 6 to 8 feet high, it forms a fine, round head. Is also grown in shrub form.

S. vitellina (Golden Willow). Very effective in winter seasons when planted in groups, on account of its yellow bark. Should be severely trimmed each season to produce plenty of new growth.

TILIA. Linden

T. Americana (American Linden, or Basswood). 50 to 60 feet. One of the best large-sized,

Tilia Americana, continued

rapid-growing trees. Suitable for either street or lawn planting. Should be given plenty of room to develop. Foliage large; flowers, borne in large clusters, are very fragrant.

T. Europaea (European Linden). Not so large a tree as the former, more compact in form. The leaves are smaller than the American, but similar in shape.

T. argentea (White-leaved Linden). 30 to 35 feet. Similar in growth to European. Leaves are light green on upper side, silvery white beneath.

ULMUS. Elm

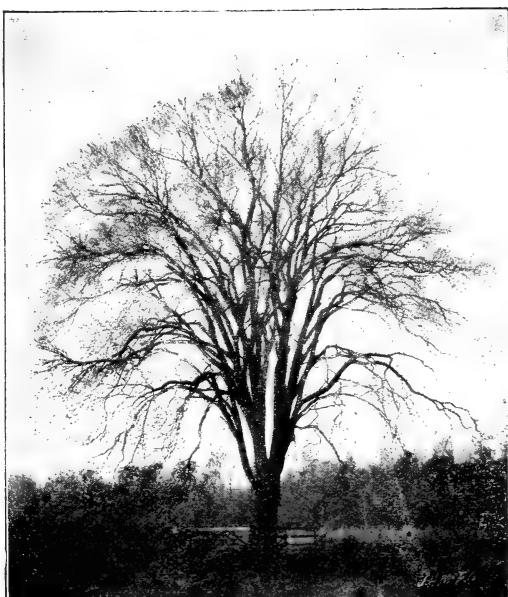
U. Americana (American White Elm). 50 to 60 feet. In our estimation has no superior for street planting or large lawns. Of large size, rapid growth, and widespread branches, that droop gracefully with age. With the rest of this genus, it prefers a low, damp location, but will do well in any ordinary soil. Should have plenty of room to develop.

U. campestris (English Elm). 40 to 50 feet. A rapid, erect grower; leaves smaller than the American; branches project at almost right angles from the trunk.

U. fulva (Red, or Slippery Elm). 40 to 50 feet. Not so large a tree as the White Elm; foliage larger; makes a good shade.

U. purpurea (Purple-leaved Elm). An erect grower, with purple leaves.

Camperdown Weeping Elm. When grafted from 6 to 8 feet high, forms a large, handsome head; branches often extend horizontally several feet before drooping. A fine variety.



AMERICAN WHITE ELM



AN EFFECTIVE PLANTING OF EVERGREENS

EVERGREENS

ABIES. Spruce and Fir

A. alba (White Spruce). 25 to 30 feet. Pyramidal in form; foliage silvery green. More compact than Norway Spruce.

A. Canadensis (Hemlock Spruce). 35 to 40 feet. A beautiful lawn tree; fine, dark foliage. Fine for hedges.

A. excelsa (Norway Spruce). 40 to 50 feet. A lofty, elegant tree of rapid growth and pyramidal habit. After the tree is 20 to 25 feet high the branchlets droop very gracefully. Probably the most extensively planted of any evergreen in this country; thrives in any well-drained soil. Valuable for windbreaks, screens and hedges.

A. pungens glauca (Colorado Blue Spruce). 25 to 30 feet. A rare and elegant tree, with foliage of rich blue. One of the most distinct and striking of all the Spruce family. The trees we offer are grafted, and are of the

Abies pungens glauca, continued
genuine blue color. A free grower and perfectly hardy.

A. balsamea (Balsam Fir). 40 to 50 feet. A rapid-growing native tree, with dark green foliage; handsome while young, becomes somewhat straggling in appearance when it reaches full size.



BLOCK OF NORWAY SPRUCE ON OUR GROUNDS

Our Evergreens are all two or more times transplanted and have a good root system.

JUNIPERUS. Juniper

J. communis, var. Hibernica (Irish Juniper). 6 to 8 feet. Effective in general landscape work and formal planting; upright, conical form; foliage bright, silvery green; not perfectly hardy in this latitude.

J. Sabina (Savin Juniper). 3 to 4 feet. Of dwarf, spreading growth. Hardy and thrives on poor soil; a favorite for rock-work.

J. Virginiana (Red Cedar). 25 to 35 feet. A well-known native tree; does well in very trying situations; foliage is fine, and has a reddish cast; makes a very good hedge plant.

PINUS. Pine

P. Austriaca (Austrian, or Black Pine). 40 to 50 feet. A strong, sturdy grower; foliage long, dark green.

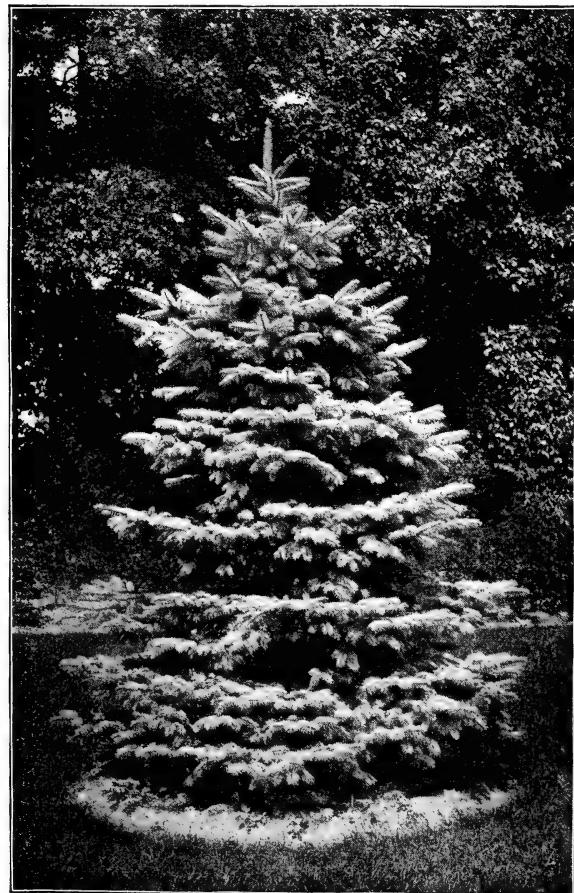
P. Strobus (White Pine). 40 to 50 feet. A strong, rapid-growing tree, with light, silvery green foliage. The best and most ornamental of our native Pines.

P. sylvestris (Scotch Pine). 30 to 35 feet. A very noble and rapid grower; tree has strong, erect shoots and glossy green foliage.

P. montana (Dwarf Mountain Pine). Of compact, spreading growth. Is more of a bush than tree; valuable in landscape work where a low, broad evergreen is needed. Very hardy.



GOLDEN ARBORVITÆ



COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE

THUYA. Arborvitæ

T. occidentalis (American Arborvitæ). 10 to 20 feet. The finest evergreen for hedges. It grows rapidly and soon forms a beautiful hedge, very dense. Is not adapted to turn stock, but forms a most desirable and ornamental screen to divide the lawn from other parts of the grounds, or any other like purpose. May be trained in any form desired, as no evergreen bears the shears with so little injury as this.

T. aurea (Golden Arborvitæ). 8 to 10 feet. A beautiful variety of compact, globular form; color a lively yellowish green; one of the very handsomest.

T. globosa (Globe Arborvitæ). Of dense, dwarf habit, globular in outline; color a pretty light green; requires no shearing and always in good form.

T. pyramidalis (Pyramidal Arborvitæ). 10 to 12 feet. A superb, new and hardy sort, of very compact habit, like the Irish Juniper. Is rare and beautiful, and is largely planted in cemeteries and places where spreading trees would be out of place. This is perhaps the most valuable Arborvitæ in cultivation.

T. Siberica (Siberian Arborvitæ). 6 to 8 feet. Exceedingly hardy, keeping its color well in winter. Growth compact and globular; makes an elegant lawn tree of great value.



HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA (See page 28)

Hardy Shrubs

The figures immediately after the name indicate about the height of Shrubs at maturity.

We are making the growing of Hardy Shrubs, etc., one of our specialties. Our soil is especially adapted to the growing of this stock.

Nothing adds more to the beauty of a place than to have the sides and background well filled with nicely arranged groups of shrubbery. Until seen, one cannot appreciate the effect that can be brought out by properly arranging and grouping the wonderful assortment of foliage ranging in color from the darkest green and purple to light orange and silver tints. Added to this, the great variety in blossoms unite to keep up a never-failing interest.

If you do not know how to arrange them, let us help you.

Shrubs and Vines that Flower in May. Almonds, Forsythia, Honeysuckle, Japan Quince, Lilacs, *Prunus triloba*, Snowballs, Spirea, Tree Paeony, Wistaria.

In June. Clematis, Deutzia, Dogwood, Elder, *Elæangus longipes*, Honeysuckle, Lilacs. Herbaceous Pæonies, Snowballs, Spirea, Syringa, Weigela, Wistaria, *Rosa rugosa*.

In July. Clematis, Spirea, Honeysuckle, *Rosa rugosa*.

In August and September. Bignonia, Clematis, Honeysuckle, *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*.

Shrubs whose Flowers are succeeded by Ornamental Fruit. Barberry, scarlet berries in September; Chinese Matrimony Vine, red berries in September; Dogwood (red-branched), white berries in September; Elder, purple fruit in August; *Elæangus longipes*, deep orange-red berries, very showy; Highbush Cranberry, *Rosa rugosa*.

ALMOND

Siberian Flowering. Description, in part, from Bulletin 108, Wisconsin Agricultural Experimental Station. A low shrub, 4 to 5 feet, with single or semi-double pink flowers, borne

Almond, continued
in advance of the leaves; foliage abundant and pleasing. Is perfectly hardy and valuable alike for its early-flowering habit and foliage effect. Was probably introduced from Russia by Professor Budd, of Iowa.



THUNBERG'S BARBERRY

BERBERIS. Barberry

The Barberry is fine for grouping with other shrubs or in masses by itself. The foliage is good at all seasons, the green varieties turning to crimson in autumn, and all have yellow flowers in May or June, followed by bright red berries that are carried well into winter. They are of quick growth, hardy and succeed on any well-drained soil. Their sharp thorns also make them useful as hedges.

Berberis Thunbergi (Thunberg's Barberry). 2 to 3 feet. From Japan. A pretty species, of dwarf habit; small foliage, changing to a beautiful coppery-red in autumn. Makes a beautiful, low, ornamental hedge; also very effective in groups. Stands shearing well.

B. vulgaris (Common Barberry). 5 to 8 feet. A native species, forming a large shrub with handsome, distinct foliage and yellow flowers from April to June, succeeded by bright-colored fruit.

B. purpurea (Purple-leaved Barberry). 5 to 7 feet. An interesting shrub, growing 5 to 8 feet high, with purple foliage which retains its color all summer. Blossoms yellow in May or June and bright-colored fruit in autumn.

CARAGANA

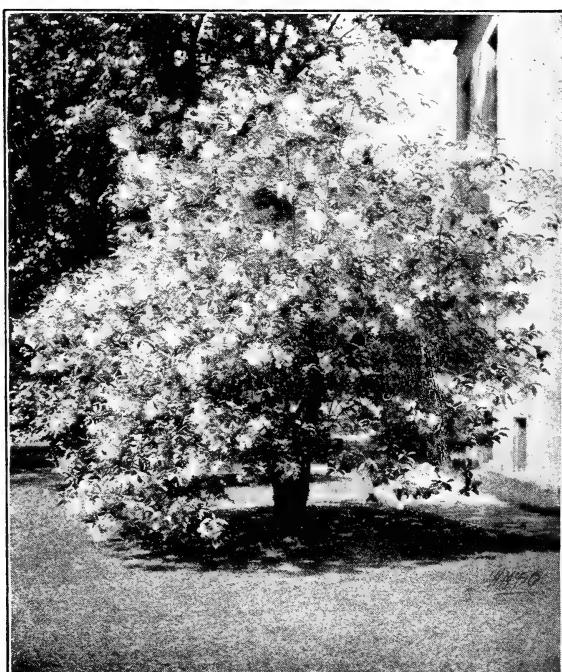
C. arborescens (Pea Tree). 8 to 10 feet. A large shrub or small tree. The flowers are pale yellow, pea-shaped, and are borne in great abundance in May. Good for massing, but should be kept somewhat in the background. Is somewhat rusty in autumn. Very hardy.

CALYCANTHUS. Sweet-Scented Shrub

C. floridus. A native shrub attaining a height of from 6 to 8 feet. The flowers, springing from the axis of the leaf, are double and very fragrant, and of a chocolate-red color; foliage is quite large and glossy green. The wood also has a spicy odor.

CLETHRRA

C. alnifolia (Sweet Pepper Bush). 5 to 10 feet. A small shrub that blossoms very freely the latter part of summer. The flowers are white, very fragrant, and borne in upright racemes. A desirable shrub.



WHITE FRINGE TREE (See page 26)

CHIONANTHUS. Fringe Tree

C. Virginica (White Fringe Tree). 10 to 20 feet. In favorable locations this develops into tree-like proportions. The contrast between its large, deep green, thick, leathery leaves and the loose drooping bunches of white flowers resembling silken fringe is fine; blossoms in May or June.

CORNUS. Dogwood

C. mascula (Cornelian Cherry). 8 to 10 feet. A large-growing shrub. The branches are covered early in the spring with yellow flowers, and in the fall with bright red berries resembling cherries.

C. Spaethii. 3 to 6 feet. A fine, rapid-growing shrub with red bark; leaves have a broad margin of creamy yellow. One of the very best variegated-leaved shrubs.

C. Sibirica (Siberian Dogwood). 8 to 10 feet. A hardy, free-growing shrub; bark bright red in winter.

C. stolonifera (Red-twigg'd Dogwood). 6 to 8 feet. Its chief value is in its bright red bark in winter.

C. sanguinea elegantissima. 4 to 6 feet. Similar to Spaethii, except that the margins of the leaves are white instead of yellow.

CORYLUS. Hazel, Filbert

C. Americana (Common Hazel-nut). 4 to 8 feet. A native of most of the northern states. The nuts are smaller than the European Filberts, but are sweet and of good quality. Shrub rather coarse, very hardy.

C. Avellana, var. *purpurea* (Purple-leaved Filbert). 6 to 10 feet. A very conspicuous shrub, with large, dark purple leaves that hold their color well.

CYDONIA. Quince

C. Japonica (Japan Quince). 3 to 5 feet. Foliage bright green and glossy. Bright scarlet-crimson flowers in early spring before leaves are developed. Blossom buds not perfectly hardy in this latitude.

DEUTZIA

D. crenata fl. pl. 6 to 8 feet. A very desirable shrub blossoming in June. The double white flowers are slightly tinged with pink. Is not perfectly hardy.

var. *Pride of Rochester*. 6 to 8 feet. A variety produced by Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N.Y. Blossom large, double white, back of petals

Deutzia crenata, Pride of Rochester, continued
tinged with pink. Vigorous grower. We consider it the best of the Deutzias.

D. gracilis (Slender-branched Deutzia). 2 to 3 feet. Of dwarf habit, very fine bloomer; succeeds well under glass.

DIERVILLA. Weigela

A valuable family, handsome in foliage as well as flowers. Are easily grown and adapted to a variety of soils. The flowers are trumpet-shaped, and are borne thickly in clusters along the stem.

D. candida (White-flowering Weigela). 6 to 8 feet. A vigorous, upright-growing shrub; flowers pure white and produced in great abundance. Kills back some in winter here.



WEIGELA, EVA RATHKE

Diervilla Desboisi. 6 to 8 feet. A beautiful variety with deep rose-colored flowers resembling Rosea, but darker. One of the best Weigelas.

D., Eva Rathke. 6 to 8 feet. A charming new Weigela with bright crimson flowers; a beautiful, distinct, clear shade. Blooms all summer.

D. floribunda. A large, fine bush; flowers dark red; free bloomer; a fine variety.

D. rosea (Rose-colored Weigela). 6 to 8 feet. The best known of the Weigelas. An elegant variety with fine rose-colored flowers in June.

D. nana variegata (Variegated-leaved Weigela). 3 to 6 feet. Of dwarf habit; leaves are finely margined with creamy white; blossoms resemble Rosea. Not perfectly hardy.

ELÆGNUS. Oleaster

E. angustifolia (Russian Olive). 15 to 25 feet. A very large shrub or small tree; the leaves are narrow and silvery white in color; blossoms are small, yellow and very fragrant; perfectly hardy.

E. longipes (Silver Thorn). 4 to 6 feet. Of dwarf, spreading habit; foliage dark green above, silvery white beneath; small yellow flowers; fruit oblong, bright red, covered with small white dots and is edible. Valuable on account of the ornamental character of the fruit.

EUONYMUS

Strawberry, or Spindle Tree

E. alatus (Cork-barked Euonymus). Of dwarf compact habit; branches four-winged; leaves small; fruit red. One of the most beautiful of shrubs in autumn when foliage turns bright scarlet.

E. atropurpureus (Burning Bush; Wahoo). 6 to 10 feet. A tall-growing native shrub with leaves larger than the European, that turn scarlet in autumn. Its most attractive feature is the abundance of bright red berries that are carried well into the winter.

E. Europæus (European Burning Bush). 10 to 20 feet. This is really a small tree when matured. Leaves are dark glossy green; berries are rose-colored. Not perfectly hardy.

FORSYTHIA. Golden Bell

These are pretty shrubs of medium size. Natives of China and Japan. The flowers are drooping, yellow, and appear very early in spring before the leaves. Bush hardy, but flower buds kill in severe winters.

F. Fortunei (Fortune's Forsythia). 5 to 6 feet. A strong grower, with rich green foliage; flowers dark yellow.

F. intermedia. One of the hardiest and most floriferous of the Forsythias. Blooms very early, before leaves appear.

F. suspensa. Long, slender, curving branches. May well be called Weeping Forsythia.

F. viridissima (Golden Bell). 5 to 6 feet. Of more erect growth than the former; foliage dark green; flowers a lighter shade of yellow than the others.

HAMAMELIS. Witch Hazel

H. Virginiana (Common Witch Hazel). 6 to 7 feet. A native of the Atlantic states. Small yellow flowers, which appear late in the fall.

HIPPOPHÆ

H. rhamnoides (Sea Buckthorn). 6 to 8 feet. Is a graceful, willow-like shrub with soft gray foliage and slender drooping branches. Especially charming near water.

HIBISCUS

H. Syriacus (Althea; Rose of Sharon). 6 to 8 feet. A very ornamental and useful class of shrubs that bloom very freely during August and September. They are free-growing and do well on a variety of soils. They come in white, blue, purple, variegated and all shades of red; single and double. Unfortunately they are not perfectly hardy in this section; are more hardy, however, as they attain age.

HYPERICUM. St. John's Wort

H. Moserianum (Gold Flower). Of dwarf habit, producing large, bright yellow flowers in great profusion. Does well in shady places; should have winter protection.

Our shrubs are well grown, and will give satisfaction. Try them.



FORSYTHIA SUSPENSA ..

HYDRANGEA

H. arborescens (Wild Hydrangea). 4 to 5 feet. A native shrub of good growth, bearing flat bunches of white flowers in June.

H. arborescens grandiflora alba. This magnificent hardy American shrub is the very finest addition to this class of plants found in many a year. The blooms are of the very largest size, of pure snow-white color, and the foliage is finely finished. One of its most valuable characteristics is its coming into bloom just after the passing of all the early spring shrubs, while its long period of bloom—from early June through August—makes it doubly valuable, not only to the florist, but to every owner of a gar-

den. Perfectly hardy. The habit of the plant is excellent. It is bound to become the most widely grown and the most useful of all the Hydrangeas, and one of the most valuable shrubs found in the American garden.

H. paniculata grandiflora (Hardy Hydrangea). 5 to 6 feet. One of the best shrubs in cultivation. Is a strong grower and produces large panicles of white flowers in August that change to a delicate pink and then green, lasting until winter. To produce best results should be grown in rich soil with plenty of manure, and be severely pruned each season, as the bloom is produced on the ends of the new wood. Very showy and effective. See illustration, page 24.

H. paniculata grandiflora, Tree Form. 6 to 8 feet.

Same as the above, except that it is grown in standard or tree form.

KERRIA

Corchorus

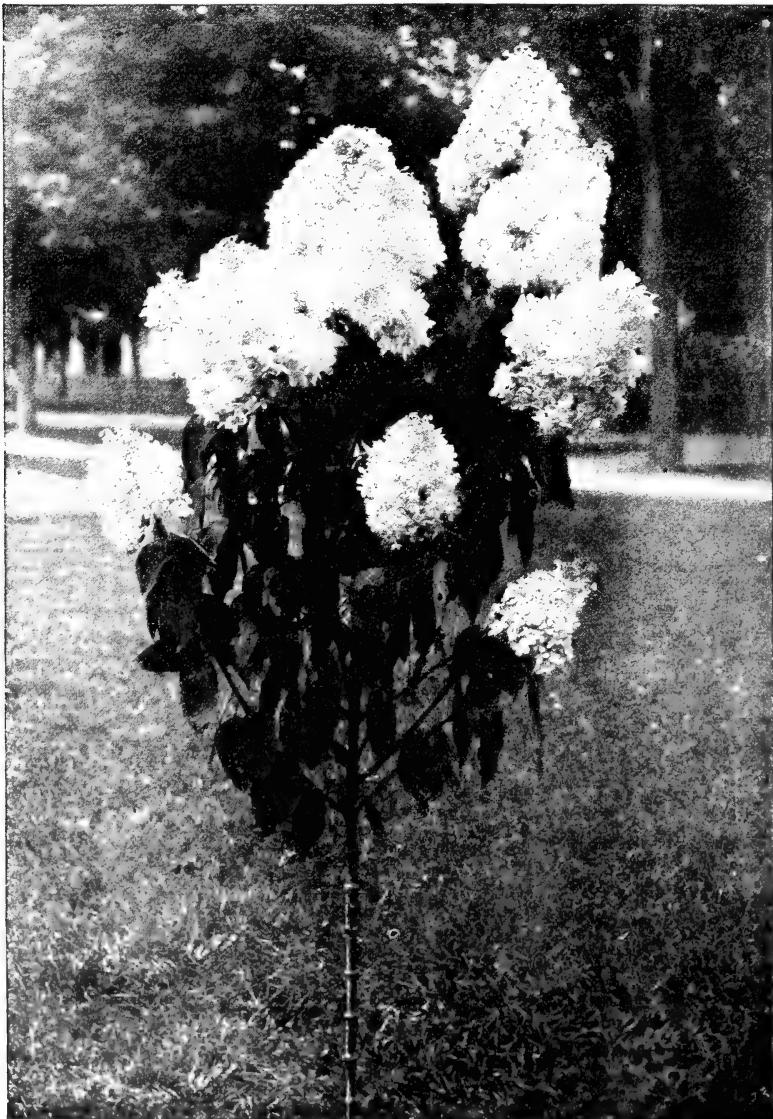
K. Japonica. 4 to 6 feet. A free-flowering shrub with upright, slender green branches. The tops often kill back, but new shoots come up that bloom from July till frost. Flowers are double yellow. A desirable shrub.

LIGUSTRUM

Privet

The Ligustrums are not only good hedge plants, but are one of the fine things for groups on the lawn. They are almost evergreen, and of dense, shapely habit. The following seem to be hardy in Wisconsin.

L. Ibota. A fine border shrub of spreading habit with curving branches and grayish leaves. Its pure white flowers appear in June, to be followed later by bluish black seeds.



HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA, TREE FORM

LIGUSTRUM, continued

L. Regelianum. This is our favorite. The horizontal, sometimes drooping branches are distinctly beautiful. The plant is dense and compact, growing to 6 or 8 feet. Blooms in June and July, and has berries like preceding.

LONICERA. Bush Honeysuckle

The following sorts are of erect, upright growth. The flowers are followed by small berries. (See climbing vines for other Honeysuckles.)

L. fragrantissima. 5 to 6 feet. Blossoms small, very fragrant and come early, before the leaves appear. Leaves are dark green and are retained well into the winter.

L. bella albida. One of the finest of the Bush Honeysuckles, being a very profuse bloomer, and the bush later completely covered with bright red berries.

L. bella rosea. Like above, except blossoms are pink instead of white.

L. Morrowi. 4 to 5 feet. From Japan. Bush an upright grower; blossoms are white and appear in May or June. The bright red berries that come in autumn are, however, its chief attraction.

L. Tatarica (Tartarian Honeysuckle). 6 to 8 feet. A strong, upright-growing shrub; blossoms are pink and make a fine contrast with the dark green foliage.

var. alba (White Tartarian Honeysuckle). 6 to 8 feet. A tall-growing shrub with white flowers in May or June.

var. grandiflora. 6 to 8 feet. Blossoms large, red striped with white.

PAVIA. Dwarf Horse-Chestnut

P. macrostachya. A dwarf species of Horse-Chestnut that forms a broad shrub; foliage dark green; blossoms white and borne in upright showy spikes in June.

PHILADELPHUS

Mock Orange; also known as Syringa

Are mostly large shrubs, growing from 6 to 10 feet high. Of vigorous habit, very hardy, with large, handsome foliage and beautiful white flowers produced in great profusion. They merit a place in every collection of shrubbery.

P. coronarius (Garland Syringa). 5 to 6 feet. One of the first to bloom. Pure white, highly scented flowers.

var. alba flore pleno. Flowers are partly double; very fragrant.

var. aureus (Golden-leaved Syringa). A very pretty plant, growing 4 to 5 feet high, with golden yellow foliage. It keeps its color the entire season and is valuable for planting with purple-leaved shrubs.



PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS

Philadelphus grandiflora. 8 to 10 feet. The strongest grower and largest flower of the group; blooms in June; slightly fragrant.

P. Lemoinei erectus. A charming variety of upright growth; flowers small, yellowish white, fragrant, completely covering the bush.

P. purpureus maculatus. Resembling Grandiflora except that there is a large purple blotch at base of each petal.

PRUNUS. Flowering Plum and Almond

P. Japonica fl. pl. (Dwarf Double-flowering Almond). 2 to 4 feet. These are small shrubs that are covered early in the season before the leaves appear with small, double, rose-like flowers. We have them in both white and pink.

P. Pissardi (Purple-leaved Plum). 8 to 10 feet. A small tree or shrub. The foliage and young shoots are of a rich reddish purple, which they retain throughout the season. Not perfectly hardy in this latitude.

P. triloba (Double-flowering Plum). 5 to 8 feet. A large shrub or small tree; the branches are covered early in the season, before leaves appear, with small, double, pink flowers. Very desirable.

RHODOTYPOS

R. kerrioides (White Kerria). 3 to 6 feet. Bears an abundance of white flowers in May; foliage attractive; bush slender grower; hardy.



SPIRÆA ANTHONY WATERER (see page 31)

RHUS. Sumac

R. Copallina (Dwarf or Shining Sumac). Beautiful foliage of lustrous green in summer changing to rich crimson in autumn. Produces heads of greenish yellow flowers in August. Used for planting in large masses.

R. cotinus (Purple Fringe, or Smoke Tree). A much-admired shrub for its curious fringe or hair-like flowers that cover the whole surface of the plant in midsummer. 10 to 12 feet.

R. glabra (Common Sumac). 6 to 8 feet. In many sections so plentiful as to be considered a nuisance, yet can be used with good effect in landscape work. The brilliant-colored foliage in autumn makes a fine contrast with a dark background.

var. laciniata (Cut-leaf Sumac). 4 to 5 feet. A very striking plant of medium size, with deeply cut leaves resembling fern leaves, dark green above and glaucous below, turning to a rich red in autumn.

R. typhina (Staghorn Sumac). A large shrub or tree. Brilliant foliage and scarlet fruit in autumn.

RIBES. Currant

These shrubs are of easy culture and produce an abundance of very fragrant flowers in early spring. Hardy.

R. aureum (Yellow-flowering Currant). 3 to 5 feet. An old variety; fragrant yellow flowers, followed by brownish fruit.

var. Crandall. 3 to 5 feet. We have found this to be the best of the yellow-flowering sorts; bush a strong grower, fruit very good and the size of small cherries. A great favorite with the birds.

R. sanguineum (Crimson-flowering Currant). 3 to 4 feet. An American sort that produces an abundance of bright crimson flowers.

RHAMNUS. Buckthorn

R. catharticus (Common Buckthorn). 8 to 10 feet. A very useful hedge plant. Foliage dense and dark green. Has attractive white flowers in June and July.

ROBINIA. Acacia; Moss Locust

R. hispida (Rose Acacia). 4 to 6 feet. This medium-sized shrub is a native of the mountains of Virginia. The pinnate leaves are light green; flowers pink, the shape of pea blossoms and borne in loose clusters.

SAMBUCUS. Elder

Large, rapid-growing shrub that blooms in June; flowers white. They are grown chiefly for the foliage effect; require severe pruning to keep them in shape.

S. Canadensis (Common Elder). 5 to 8 feet. A well-known shrub, having large, flat bunches of white flowers in June and reddish purple berries in autumn. Very showy and deserving of more extended cultivation.

S. nigra aurea (Golden Elder). 6 to 8 feet. A handsome, large-growing variety with golden yellow foliage which holds its color throughout the season. Should be planted where it can get full sunlight to be at its best.

var. variegata (Variegated Elder). 5 to 6 feet. The leaves are margined and mottled with white and yellow. A good grower.

var. laciniata (Cut-leaf Elder). 5 to 6 feet. A variety with deep-cut foliage and somewhat drooping habit. Very nice.

S. racemosus (Red-berried Elder). 4 to 6 feet. White flowers in spring followed by red berries. A good companion for *S. Canadensis*, and often with ripe fruit when the latter is in bloom.



SPIRÆA VAN HOUTTEI

SPIRÆA. Meadow Sweet

These hardy shrubs are well adapted to various locations and soils; easily grown and profuse bloomers. The bloom period of the different sorts extends from May till September.

S. arguta. 4 to 6 feet. Of dwarf, slender, graceful habit; foliage fine, light green; blossoms very early, last of April or first of May.

S. Bumalda, var. Anthony Waterer. 2 to 3 feet. An improved variety of this type; dwarf, upright grower, covered from June or July until fall with large heads of dark crimson flowers. Darker than Bumalda. A valuable addition to the list.

S. Billardi. 4 to 6 feet. Medium sized, upright grower with spikes of rose-colored flowers in July.

S. collosa alba (Dwarf White Spirea). 2 to 3 feet. Similar in habit and growth to Anthony Waterer. The blossoms, however, are pure white; a free and continuous bloomer. Works in very nicely in borders with Anthony Waterer.

S. collosa rubra. Has large panicles of deep rosy blossoms, grows freely and blooms nearly all summer.

S. opulifolia (Nine Bark). 6 to 8 feet. The largest-growing species of this group; blossoms in June. Valuable for massing and also as background for other shrub planting.

var. aurea. 6 to 8 feet. Very much like the former, except that the foliage is yellow in spring, changing to golden bronze in autumn.

S. prunifolia fl. pl. (Bridal Wreath). 4 to 5 feet. A fine variety with plum-like leaves. The branches are covered in May with small, double, white flowers. Is in bloom for some time. Unfortunately it is not perfectly hardy in the North.

Spirea Sorbifolia. Of a vigorous species with leaves like the mountain ash, and long elegant spikes of white flowers in July.

S. van Houttei. 4 to 6 feet. Without question the finest variety in the collection. The branches droop gracefully and when covered with bloom the latter part of May it is a beautiful sight. Makes a nice hedge to divide the lawn from the garden; foliage is beautiful at all seasons. Perfectly hardy. Is sometimes erroneously called Bridal Wreath. Much used in all good landscape work.



SINGLE LILAC (see page 32)

SYMPHORICARPUS. Snowberry

These are especially valuable for planting in the shade and in undergrowth.

S. racemosus (Snowberry). 3 to 4 feet. Flowers small, pink, in June or July; foliage dark green; berries large, white, and hang well into winter.

S. vulgaris (Indian Currant, Coral Berry). 3 to 4 feet. Similar to Snowberry, except berries are smaller and are red.

SYRINGA. Lilac

This group is so well known that there is no need of extended description. To reach perfection, should have moist, rich soil. We would call special attention to the newer varieties, as great improvement has been made in them.

S. Persica (Persian Lilac). Usually does not grow to be more than 4 to 6 feet in height; branches slender; foliage small; flowers purple, borne in loose clusters.

var. alba (White Persian Lilac). Similar to above, only flowers are white.

S. Rothomagensis. Very much like the Persian in growth; flowers are reddish purple.

Syringa vulgaris (Common Purple Lilac). 8 to 10 feet. Bluish purple flowers; well known.
var. alba (Common White Lilac). 8 to 10 feet. Cream-white flowers.

SINGLE LILACS

Syringa, var. Charles X. 6 to 8 feet. A strong-growing sort, with large, shining leaves; trusses large, reddish purple.

var. Marie Le Graye. 6 to 8 feet. Large panicles of white flowers. One of the very best.

var. Ludwig Späth. 6 to 8 feet. Panicles long; individual flowers large, dark purplish red, distinct; the finest of its color.

S. villosa (Lilac Villosa). 6 to 8 feet. From Japan. Large, branching, panicles standing well above the bush; light purple in bud, white when open, fragrant. Foliage resembles that of the white fringe. Especially valuable, as its flowers appear two weeks after other varieties.

DOUBLE LILACS

S. vulgaris, var. Belle de Nancy. 6 to 8 feet. Panicles large, satiny rose, almost white in center. Very fine.

var. Mad. Lemoine. 5 to 8 feet. Pure white; a good grower; panicles large; a free bloomer.

var. Pres. Grevy. 5 to 8 feet. Individual flowers of the largest size, very double; trusses large; one of the best blue sorts.

S. Virginite. Flowers large, double, tender rose, shade of Souvenir de la Malmaison rose.

TAMARIX

Amurensis. 6 to 8 feet. A very beautiful shrub, with small leaves somewhat resembling those of the juniper, and delicate, small, pink flowers in spikes. The hardiest Tamarisk.

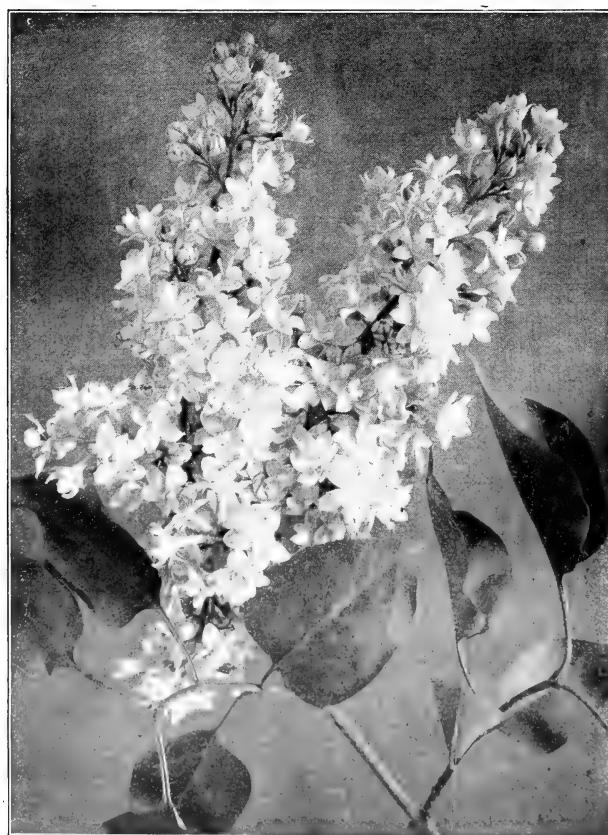
VIBURNUM. Arrowroot

V. Cassinoides. An upright grower well furnished with dull green foliage. It has creamy white flowers in June followed by black fruit in autumn.

V. Dentatum. Has glossy green foliage, white flowers in June; crimson berries turning blue in autumn. One of the best shrubs for landscape planting.

V. Dilitatum. A low, spreading form from Japan. In autumn it shows forth a mass of scarlet fruit which always attracts attention. Very rare and beautiful.

V. Lantago (Sheepberry). Grows 20 to 30 feet high, white flowers in cymes in May and June. Large oval blue-black fruit in autumn.



DOUBLE LILACS

VIBURNUM, continued

V. Lantana. 6 to 8 feet. Large-growing shrub, with soft, heavy leaves; large clusters of white flowers in May, followed by red berries that turn black as they ripen; retains its foliage late.

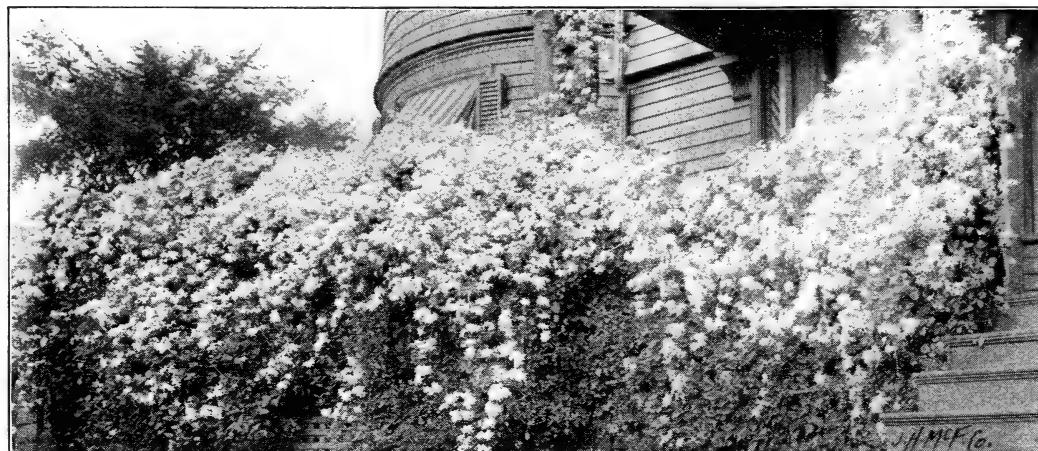
V. Opulus (High Bush Cranberry). 5 to 6 feet. Both ornamental and useful. Its late red berries, resembling cranberries, hang until destroyed by frost late in the fall. Resemble the snowball in wood and foliage.

var. sterilis (Common Snowball, Guelder Rose). 6 to 8 feet. A well-known favorite

shrub of large size, with globular clusters of pure white sterile flowers the latter part of May.

V. plicatum (Japan Snowball). 5 to 6 feet. Of moderate growth; handsome plicated leaves; globular heads of pure white flowers early in June. It surpasses the common variety in several respects, the foliage is much handsomer, flowers whiter and more delicate, but is not quite so hardy.

V. tomentosum (Single Japan Snowball). Foliage resembles the Japan Snowball; flowers white in flat racemes and in great profusion. It is hardy, vigorous and free-blooming.



CLEMATIS PANICULATA (See page 34)

CLIMBING VINES

ACTINIDIA

A. arguta. A climbing plant from Japan. The flowers are white with a purple center and sometimes cover the whole vine. The fruit is round, edible and has a fine flavor; handsome foliage. A most desirable climber.

AKEBIA

A. quinata. A singular Japanese climbing shrub with fine foliage, purple flowers and ornamental fruit.

AMPELOPSIS

A. quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper, or American Ivy). A perfectly hardy, rapid climber, with large, five-lobed leaves which change to bright scarlet or crimson in autumn.

var. Engelmannii. Shorter jointed and having finer foliage than Quinquefolia. Clings to brick or stone. A good grower and hardy. The best for the North and Northwest.

A. Veitchii (Boston, or Japan Ivy). From Japan. It is a splendid plant for covering any object, as it clings perfectly to the smoothest surfaces. The foliage is a bright, glossy green, changing to bright tints of scarlet, crimson and orange. Kills back some in a cold, dry climate.

ARISTOLOCHIA

A. Sipho (Dutchman's Pipe). A native species of climbing habit and rapid growth, with magnificent light green foliage, ten to twelve inches in diameter, and curious pipe-shaped, yellowish brown flowers.

CELASTRUS

C. scandens (Bittersweet). A native climbing or twining plant, with fine, large leaves, yellow flowers and clusters of orange-capsuled fruit. It grows 10 to 12 feet in a season.

CLEMATIS

This family of plants is noted for rapid, slender growth, delicate foliage and profusion of bloom through the summer. They do best in rich soil, and where they can have plenty of sun. We give a few of the best only. Give winter protection in this section.

LARGE-FLOWERING SORTS

C., Duchess of Edinburgh. Double white.

C., Jackmani. Flowers from 4 to 6 inches in diameter, intense violet-purple, with a velvety appearance. Hardy. A free grower, and frequently blossoms from midsummer until frost.

LARGE-FLOWERING CLEMATIS, continued

C. Henryi. New, and one of the best perpetual hybrids; of robust habit; not as free a bloomer as Jackmani. The flowers are white, large and very showy.

C. Madame Edouard Andre. Flowers large, of a beautiful, bright, velvety red; free-flowering and a continuous bloomer.

C. ramona. This is one of the large-flowering sorts, with bright blue flowers. Very fine.

C. Virginiana (America White Clematis). A remarkably rapid climbing plant growing to the height of 20 feet, producing a profusion of flowers in August.

NEW EARLY SPRING-FLOWERING CLEMATIS

C. montana grandiflora. The plant is of stronger growth than any other Clematis and succeeds under the most adverse conditions. Perfectly hardy. Its flowers, which resemble the anemone or windflower, are snow-white, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in diameter and frequently expand as early as the last week in April, continuing well through May, and are produced in such masses as to completely hide the plant. Above is introducer's description.

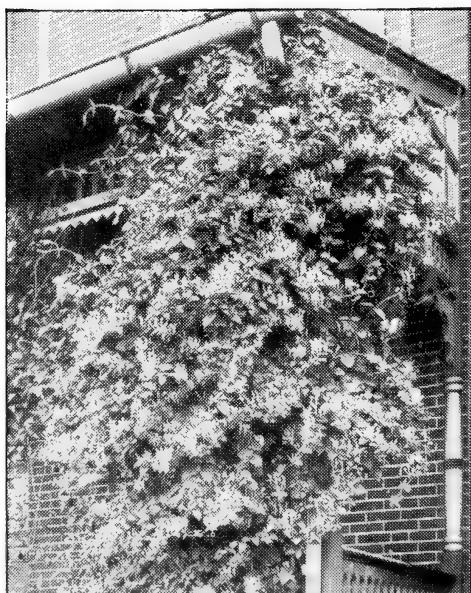
C. montana rubens. Identical in every way with above, except the color is a pleasing shade of rosy red.

SMALL-FLOWERING SORTS

C. coccinea. Flowers scarlet, small, bell-shaped; a pretty sort.

C. paniculata. A great novelty from Japan. It has proved to be one of the most desirable, useful and beautiful of hardy vines; a luxuriant grower and profuse bloomer. Small, white, fragrant flowers in September.

C. viticella. Small, blue flowers. Vine strong, rapid grower.



HALL'S JAPAN HONEYSUCKLE

HEDERA. Ivy

H. Helix (English Ivy). Very good for covering old walls or rockeries; does best on the north side of a building, or in shade where not exposed to the sun in winter. Not hardy here.

LYCIUM

L. Chinense (Chinese Matrimony Vine). A vigorous climber, covered with small, star-shaped purple flowers, succeeded by brilliant scarlet berries which remain on the vine until winter. Thrives everywhere.

LONICERA. Climbing Honeysuckle

L. Belgica, or **Monthly Fragrant**. Blooms all summer; red and yellow, very fragrant flowers.

L. Halliana (Hall's Japan Honeysuckle). A strong, vigorous, almost evergreen sort, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow. Very fragrant and covered with flowers from July to November. Holds its leaves until January. The best of the Honeysuckles.

L. sempervirens (Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle). A strong, rapid grower; blooms very freely the entire season; bright red trumpet-shaped flowers.

L. Sullivantii (Our Native Honeysuckle). Very rampant grower, and in autumn completely covered with clusters of large red berries. Fine for fall effect on arbors or walls.

L. brachypoda aurea (Japan Golden-leaved Honeysuckle). Flowers creamy white; foliage netted or variegated with yellow.

PUERARIA

P. Thunbergiana (Kudzu Vine). Sometimes called Jack-and-the-Beanstalk Vine. The most remarkable rapid-growing vine known. Sometimes will grow 60 or 70 feet in a single season in rich soil. Starts into growth slowly but after three or four weeks grows almost beyond belief. For porches, arbors, covering old trees, etc., has few, if any equals.

TECOMA. Trumpet Flower

T. grandiflora (Large-flowering Trumpet Vine). Not quite as strong a grower as the following variety. Flowers very large; salmon-color, with yellow center, striped red.

T. radicans (American Trumpet Flower). A very robust, rapid-growing vine with large, scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers in August.

VINCA. Periwinkle; Myrtle

V. minor (Trailing Myrtle). A low, creeping plant used largely in cemetery work and in covering the ground in shady places. Has small blue flowers.

WISTARIA

W. Sinensis (Chinese Wistaria). One of the most rapid-growing of all the climbing plants. Grows from 15 to 20 feet in a season. Has long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers in May or June and sometimes in autumn.
var. alba. Has pure white flowers. Not very valuable.



MARGARET DICKSON ROSE

ROSES

Roses thrive best in a good, well-drained clay soil where they can have plenty of sunlight. Make the ground rich with well-rotted manure, and in spring severely prune all varieties except climbers and Persian Yellow. Cover in the fall with some coarse dry material.

HYBRID PERPETUAL

Most of this class are fragrant and bloom freely in June, and, while called perpetual, are not so in fact. Many sorts, however, give a liberal sprinkling of bloom in autumn.

Alfred Colomb. Bright rich crimson; leaves large and full; very fragrant; a superb sort in every respect.

Anne de Diesbach. Rich carmine color, large, fragrant; a good garden sort.

Baron de Bonstetten. Dark velvety maroon; very double.

Baroness Rothschild. Pale pink; cupped form; a late bloomer; not fragrant.

Clio. New; satiny pink, with darker center; globular shape; fine in bud and flower; plant a strong grower and free bloomer.

Coquette des Blanches (Hybrid Noisette). Of medium size; white, sometimes slightly shaded with pink; slightly fragrant; blooms in clusters.

Dinsmore. Dwarf, bushy plant; free bloomer; flower double; deep carmine.

Earl of Dufferin. Rich dark crimson, shading to maroon; large, full; fragrant; a good grower; one of the best dark Roses.

Fisher Holmes. Large, moderately full; crimson.

Frau Karl Druschki. This new Rose comes from Germany. The flowers are large, of perfect

form and snow-white in color; a free and perpetual bloomer. Claimed by many to be the best white Rose of its class yet introduced; bush a vigorous grower.

General Jacqueminot. Very fragrant; not very full, but large and effective. One of our best garden Roses.

General Washington. Deep crimson; very large and double; opens flat.

John Hopper. Bright rose; large and full; free bloomer. One of the best old sorts.

Magna Charta. A bright clear pink; very sweet; large, fine form; very double; free bloomer.

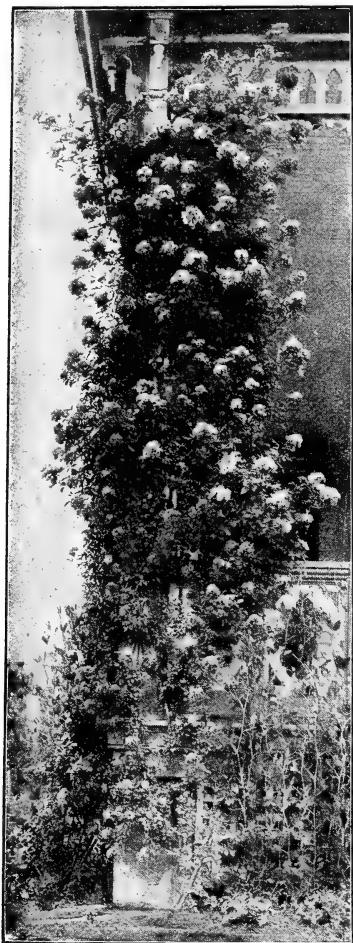
Marshall P. Wilder. Bright cherry-red; of good size; very fragrant and perfectly double. Plant is a vigorous grower and continues long in bloom. One of the very best of its color.

Mad. Gabriel Luizet. Light pink, slightly fragrant, cup-shaped flower.

Margaret Dickson. A very free grower, foliage large and dark. Flower white, with pale flesh center; petals are thick and bell-shaped, quite fragrant; a fine sort.

Mrs. J. H. Laing. Soft delicate pink. A free bloomer, vigorous grower; flower large, well formed and produced on good stems. Fine in bud.

Paul Neyron. The largest variety in cultivation. Deep rose color, very full and double, finely scented, good foliage and free bloomer.



CLIMBING RAMBLER ROSE

TREE ROSES

These are grafted on stems 4 to 5 feet high, forming a head that is somewhat tree-shaped. May be planted in tubs and carried to cellar in winter. We can furnish them in white, pink, dark red, also the Crimson Rambler, in this form.

CLIMBING ROSES

Baltimore Belle. Pale blush, nearly white, very double; blossoms in clusters.

Crimson Rambler. The most valuable acquisition of recent years. Is of vigorous habit, strong, rapid growth (10 to 12 feet in a season), with handsome, shining foliage. Produces, in marvelous abundance, large clusters of the brightest crimson, semi-double Roses, that remain perfect for some time. Is suitable for walls, fences, pillars and porches.

Dorothy Perkins. A very good companion for the Crimson Rambler, as it is of the same habit of growth. Flowers are borne in clusters, are a beautiful, shell-pink color and very fragrant. Where one wishes a "Pink Rambler" we advise using this variety.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES, continued

Prince Camille de Rohan. Very dark, velvety crimson; large, moderately full, handsome.

Soleil d'Or (New). This new yellow Rose comes very highly recommended. The flower is full, large, globular-shaped, yellow shaded with red. A vigorous grower and said to be a free bloomer.

Ulrich Brunner. Bright cherry-red; bush a vigorous grower and a free and continuous bloomer. One of the best.

The following sorts are but half-hardy; they can, however, in many sections, be carried through the winter in open ground, if carefully protected.

American Beauty. Deep pink shaded with carmine, large, globular, very fragrant.

Clothilde Souperf. A fine free-flowering sort, good for bedding or pot culture; outer petals white, shading to pink in center. One of the very best.

Hermosa. An old favorite that is always in bloom; flowers cupped, daintily formed and very fragrant.

La France. Delicate, silvery pink, large and very double; very fragrant and a constant bloomer.

MOSS ROSES

Blanche Moreau. Pure white, large, full, of perfect form, and well furnished with deep green moss. Very strong grower.

Countess of Murinais. Large, white tinged with flesh.

Crested Moss. The deep pink buds are surrounded with a mossy fringe and crest; fragrant. One of the best.

Crimson Globe. Large, full, deep crimson.

Gracilis. Deep pink buds, well mossed; a fine sort.

Henry Martin. Fine rosy red. Large globular flowers, well mossed; fragrant. To our mind the best of all the Mosses.

Salet. Light rose, large, full, good in bud; blooms sometimes in autumn.



BABY RAMBLER ROSE (See page 37)

CLIMBING ROSES, continued

Trier. A new yellow Rambler that seems to be perfectly hardy and is claimed to be an ever-bloomer.

Queen of the Prairie. Bright rosy red, large, compact and globular flowers; blooms in clusters; a good strong grower. One of the best.

Russel's Cottage. Color ranges from pink to deep crimson; blossoms in clusters; very double and full.

Seven Sisters. A popular old variety, blooms in clusters; color varies from dark to light red or pink.

Setigera (Wild Prairie Rose). Single; rosy pink; blooms in clusters after others are gone.

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES

Baby Rambler (Mad. Norbert Levavasseur). This new Rose is a dwarf bush form of the Crimson Rambler, and is an ever-bloomer. May be used as a pot-plant or garden Rose, blooming continuously in either place. The blossom is of the same color and form as the Crimson Rambler, the clusters having from twenty to forty blossoms at a time. Is certainly a great acquisition.

Centifolia. Old - fashioned Cabbage Rose. There has been considerable demand for this good old hardy Rose of our mothers' gardens. We have secured a stock of them and we feel sure a



ROSA RUGOSA

good many of our customers will be glad to get them. Very large, very double delicate pink.

Harrison's Yellow. Perfectly hardy; semi-double; blooms early.

Madam Plantier. Pure white double Rose. Plant of fine form and produce flowers in great abundance in June. One of the best for cemetery planting.

Persian Yellow. Flowers double and full; deep golden yellow color; blooms freely in June. Finest hardy yellow Rose grown.

ROSA RUGOSA

A Japanese variety that forms a strong, sturdy bush 4 to 5 feet high. The foliage is dark glossy green, impervious to the attacks of insects of all kinds. Makes a fine background for low shrubbery; also makes one of the very best shrub hedges. The flowers are single, borne in clusters and followed by large red seed-balls. Is very attractive.

var. rubra. Single; rosy crimson.

var. rubra fl. pl. Double red.

var. alba. Single; pure white.

var. alba fl. pl. Double white.

HYBRID ROSA RUGOSA

These were obtained by crossing the Rugosa with the Hybrid Perpetuals and other roses. They are extremely hardy, free bloomers, and the foliage of most varieties has the Rugosa characteristics, some sorts more than others. They are a valuable class and should be largely planted.

Agnes Emily Carman. Semi-double; large; bright crimson. A very strong grower and continues in bloom a long time.

Madame Georges Bruant. Pure white, semi-



PERSIAN YELLOW ROSE

HYBRID ROSA RUGOSA, continued
double; free-flowering and hardy; buds long, pointed; very fine.

Belle Poitevine. A free grower; long pointed buds; deep rosy pink; fine.

Conrad F. Meyer. Flowers large, fragrant; buds finely formed; color silvery rose.

Hansa. Deep violet-red; large, double, fragrant; a vigorous grower.

LORD PENZANCE HYBRID SWEETBRIERS

These are crosses between the Sweetbrier and the common garden Roses. The foliage of all is finely scented.

Amy Robsart. Deep rose.

Anne of Geierstein. Dark crimson.

Brenda. Delicate pink.

Flora McIvor. Pure white, tinged with rose.

Meg Merrilles. Bright crimson; distinct.

Rose Bradwardine. Beautiful rose color.

English Sweetbrier. This old garden favorite is valued on account of the delightful fragrance of the foliage. Hardy.

WICHURAIANA, or MEMORIAL ROSES

These are of Japanese origin. Make a rapid growth and have a glossy green foliage. They are of trailing habit and are used in cemetery work for covering graves. Bloom in June and July.

Evergreen Gem. Creamy white; double.

Gardenia. Light yellow; double.

Triumph. Double; white; produced in clusters; sweet-scented.

Pink Roamer. Single; pink with light center.

Wichuraiana. Pure white; single.

HEDGES, SCREENS AND SHELTER BELTS

For Ornamental Hedges, *Spiraea Van Houttei*, *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*, *Rosa Rugosa*, Purple-leaved Barberry and Thunberg's Barberry are being used quite extensively and with excellent satisfaction. For an evergreen hedge there is nothing better than Norway Spruce and Arborvitæ.

For Screens to cut off unsightly views, etc., such shrubs as Tartarian Honeysuckle, *Philadelphus grandiflora* and common Lilac work in very nicely. These will attain a height of 8 to 10 feet. Where a taller screen is desired, Laurel-leaf Willow and Evergreens may be used.

Shelter Belts. Spruces and Pines are the best for this purpose. Planted on the north and west side of buildings they shut out the cold winter winds and make all more comfortable, to say nothing of the saving in fuel for the home and feed for the stock. By using medium-sized trees for these belts, the expense is but little compared to the benefit derived.



HEDGE OF ROSA RUGOSA



Hardy Perennials

These can be used to best advantage in groups and beds on the lawn as borders for drives, walks, or in front of shrubbery and in the garden. Some of the tall-growing sorts may be planted in among the shrubbery with good effect. Most of the perennials can be planted in the spring or fall. Soil should be kept well fertilized. A light covering of coarse strawy manure or something that will not pack is beneficial in winter.

ACHILLEA

A., The Pearl. 2 feet. Produces an abundance of small white flowers during the summer months.
A. roseum. 15 to 18 inches. Flowers are rosy lilac in color and are produced freely during June, July and August.

ACONITE. Monkshood

This plant seems especially adapted for planting in shady places. They form bushy clumps and produce their hood-shaped flowers on spikes about 3 feet high during July and August. Colors purplish blue, blue and cream.

ALTHEA. See Hollyhock

ANEMONE. Wind Flower

Early-flowering Anemones are fine for rockeries and low borders. They do well in shade or sun. Must have a well-drained soil.

A. Pennsylvanica. Grows 12 to 15 inches high and produces an abundance of large white flowers from June to August.
A. Pulsatilla. 9 to 12 inches high. Flowers violet to purple. Blooms during April and May.

Anemone, Eliza Fellman. 12 inches. Has large double white, aster-like flowers during May and June. Fine.

The Japanese sorts are worthy of special attention, as they bloom in the fall when flowers are becoming scarce. Are fine for borders and for cut-flowers. Usually grow from 2 to 3 feet in height, on strong, rich soil sometimes 3 to 4 feet. Give protection in winter with two or three inches of straw mulch.

A. Japonica. Medium size, with two rows of petals; color rosy red, stamens bright yellow.
A. Japonica alba. Pure white, single.
A. Japonica, Whirlwind. Large, semi-double, white.
A., Queen Charlotte. Large, semi-double; color silvery pink.

ANTHEMIS

A. tinctoria. 2 to 3 feet. Of bushy habit. Deep lemon-yellow flowers. June to August.

AQUILEGIA. Columbine

Bloom in late spring and early summer; grow about 2 feet high and succeed in any ordinary garden soil. Worthy of more extensive planting.
A. Canadensis. The native Columbine; red and yellow.

AQUILEGIA, continued

A. cærulea (Rocky Mountain Columbine). Color blue and white. One of the best hardy flowers in cultivation.

A. chrysanthæ. Golden yellow. Is in bloom for several weeks.

A. nivea grandiflora. Pure white, large flower.

A. Californica Hybrids. Long-spurred flowers in a variety of colorings, such as yellow, pink, flesh, red, etc.



AQUILEGIA

ASTER. Michaelmas Daisy

Very late-flowering; showy plants; fine for borders or for massing. Bloom in September and October.

A. elegans. Very light blue.

A. Novæ-Angliæ. Large; bluish purple, yellow center.

A. Novæ-rubra. Bright rose color.

A. ptarmicoides. Distinct pure white. August and September.

A., White Queen. Large white; free bloomer. 4 ft.

DWARF HARDY ASTERS

A. Alpinus. Fine for the rockery or edge of hardy borders. Grows 6 to 10 inches high and bears large, showy, bluish purple flowers in May and June.

A. albus. Identical to above, but pure white flowers.

A. acris. A neat variety growing a foot high, completely covered in September with violet-blue flowers.

ASCLEPIAS

A. tuberosa. One of the showiest of our native perennials. About 2 feet high and producing during June and July close, compact umbels of brilliant orange-colored flowers.

ASTILBE. Spirea; Goat's Beard

A. Japonica. A handsome plant, with small pure white flowers in large, feathery panicles. Blooms in May out-of-doors. Is used largely for forcing.
var. grandiflora. Flower-spikes large and more compact and individual flowers more numerous than in Japonica.

A. palmata. Broad clusters of crimson flowers produced in abundance in June and July.

BOLTONIA. False Chamomile

One of the most showy of the autumn-flowering plants with its thousands of aster-like flowers open at once. It produces a showy effect. Season is during August and September.

B. asteroides. 4 to 6 feet. Pure white. Is among the perennials what the *Spiræa Van Houttei* is among the shrubs.

A. latisquama. 4 to 5 feet. Lavender-pink; fine.

CAMPANULA. Bellflower

Known by many as Bluebells

The following are the best sorts:

C. Carpatica (Harebell) 8 inches. Clear blue. July to September.

C. glomerata (Clustered Bellflower). 18 inches. Violet-blue. July and August.

C. latifolia macrantha. 3 to 4 feet. Purplish blue. July and August.

C. Medium (Canterbury Bell). 2 to 3 feet. Various colors. July.

C. persicifolia (Giant). 2 to 3 feet. White. May and June.

C. pyramidalis. 4 to 5 feet. Large blue flowers. August and September.



ASTILBE JAPONICA

CHELONE

A handsome perennial, growing about 2 feet in height. Blooms during August and September.

C. glabra. Spikes of creamy white flowers.
C. Lyoni. Heads of deep red flowers.

CONVALLARIA

C. majalis (Lily-of-the-Valley). 6 to 8 inches. One of the most charming of the spring flowers. Flowers small, bell-shaped, very fragrant.

COREOPSIS

C. lanceolata. Flowers deep golden yellow, borne on stems 1½ to 2 feet high. Make very nice cut-flowers. The main crop of flowers comes in June, but it continues to bloom all summer.

DELPHINIUM. Larkspur

Mr W. C. Egan, the well-known writer and a great admirer of Delphiniums, says: "There is no hardy perennial more easily grown than the Delphinium. It revels in full sunshine and a deeply worked rich soil with plenty of water during dry spells. If given these it will fill your heart with joy and gladness in the richness and profuseness of bloom."

D. Belladonna. The freest and most continuous blooming of all, never being out of flower from end of June until cut down by hard frosts in fall. The clear turquoise-blue of its flowers is not equaled for delicacy and beauty by any other flower. Grows about 2 feet
D. Coeruleum. This is identical with the Formosum, except that it is a beautiful light blue.
D. Chinensis. 18 inches. Flowers vary in color through all the shades of light blue.
D. formosum. 3 to 4 feet. The old hardy dark blue sort. Flowers all summer.
D. sulphureum. 4 feet. Forms a pyramidal bush of stiff, wiry stems. Flowers sulphur-yellow.

DESMODIUM

D. penduliflorum. 3 to 4 feet. Usually classed with shrubs. Dies to the ground in the fall; throws up vigorous shoots in the spring that bear during September and October attractive sprays of bright rose-colored flowers.

DIANTHUS. Pink

D. barbatus (Sweet William). Comes in a variety of shades.
D. Gertrude. Rosy carmine, veined with white.
D. Her Majesty. Pure white.
D. Lone Lyons. Pink.
D. Napoleon III. Blood-red. Everblooming.

DIELYTRA, or DICENTRA

D. spectabilis (Bleeding Heart). Blooms early in the spring. Makes very nice borders. Pink, heart-shaped flowers borne in graceful racemes.

DIGITALIS. Foxglove

Among the most satisfactory of the summer flowering perennials. Succeed well on most soils with but little care. About 3 feet high.

DORONICUM

One of the most effective very early spring-flowering perennials, growing about 2 feet high. If planted in pots in the fall, they can readily be forced into flower during the winter months in the conservatory or window-garden. Many who have only seen this as a single plant here or there in a hardy border have no idea of its effect when planted in a mass. It is splendid for cutting, as it carries well and stands a long time in water, opening morning after morning to the surprise and delight of the possessor.

D. excelsum. Large orange-yellow. 3½ inches across.

EUPATORIUM

E. cœlestinum. 18 to 24 inches. Light blue flowers similar to ageratum. Blooms during August and September.
E. serotinum. 4 to 5 feet. Useful in background of borders; large heads of creamy white flowers in August, September and October.

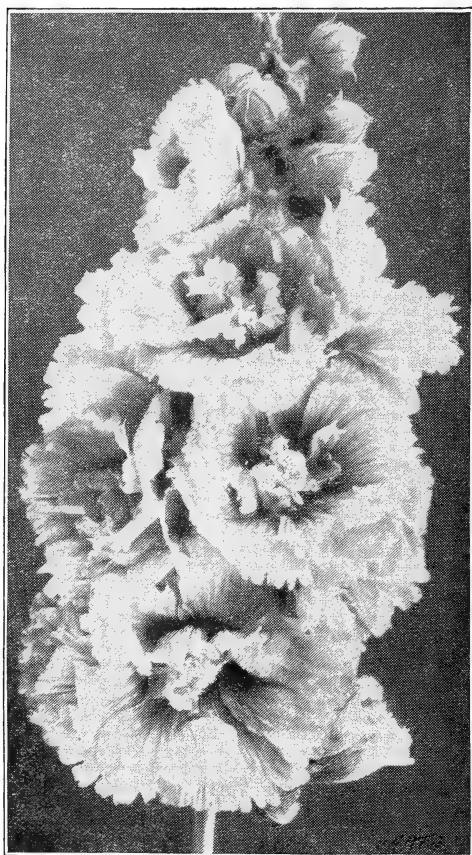


DELPHINIUM

FUNKIA. Plantain, or Day Lily

The broad, massive foliage of these plants makes attractive groups and borders, even when not in bloom. From 12 to 18 inches high.

F. caerulea. Broad green leaves; blue flowers.
F. grandiflora. Pure white flowers, very fragrant.
F. undulata media picta. Green and white variegated foliage; purple flowers.



HOLLYHOCK

FEVERFEW

F., Little Gem. 12 to 15 inches. Very nice for borders; flowers double white and produced from June to October.

GAILLARDIA. Blanket Flower

G. grandiflora. 2 feet. One of the showiest and most effective of hardy plants. Begins flowering in June and continues throughout the summer. The center of the blossoms is dark reddish brown, petals are shaded orange, crimson and red, and are from 2 to 3 inches across and borne on single stems. They do well on light soil. Must be well protected in the winter.

GENTIANA

G. Andrewsii (Blue Gentian). 2 feet. A pretty, native plant, growing about 2 feet high; flowers are blue and appear in autumn.

GYPSOPHILA. Baby's Breath

G. paniculata. 2 to 3 feet. Produces large panicles of very small white flowers. June, July and August. Fine for decorating in connection with high-colored flowers.

HELIANTHUS. Sunflower

Is very free-flowering; succeeds on a variety of soils; makes very nice cut-flowers; also good for high borders or grouping in shrubbery on the lawn.

H. multiflorus fl. pl. (Double Hardy Sunflower). Large, double, golden yellow, dahlia-like flowers. Are produced in the greatest profusion during July, August and September. Fine for cutting. Protect well in winter.

var. Soleil d'Or. A new quilled sort, with flowers as fine as the Cactus Dahlia.

H., Miss Mellish. Flowers in September and October, grows about 6 feet high with large single golden yellow flowers.

H., Wolly Dod. One of the best of the September-flowering varieties. Entirely distinct.

HELENIUM. Sneezewort

A very desirable class of border plants succeeding in any garden soil in a sunny location, with broad, spreading heads of flowers. Useful for cutting, each species covering a long blooming season.

H. autumnale. Grows from 5 to 6 feet high, with broad heads of golden yellow flowers during late summer and fall.

H. Hoopesi. Pure orange flowers $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, and the earliest to flower coming in June and continuing throughout July. 2 feet.

H. Grandicephalum striatum. Of strong robust erect habit, growing 3 to 4 feet high, with flowers about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter in large branching heads of a deep orange color irregularly striped and blotched with crimson. July and August.

HEMEROCALLIS. Yellow Day Lily

H. flava (Lemon Lily). 2 to 3 feet. A pretty plant, with long narrow leaves; flowers are a pretty lemon color, fragrant and produced freely in June. Desirable.

H. Kwanso fl. pl. Leaves are larger and coarser than the Flava; flowers large, double, copper-colored; grows and does well in almost any location.

HIBISCUS. Mallow

H., Crimson Eye. White, with crimson eye. August.

H. roseus. Large, showy pink flowers in August.

HOLLYHOCK

These need no description. They are good in rows, groups or interspersed with shrubbery. To reach perfection they should have a deep, rich, well-drained soil. Protect the roots during the winter with a straw mulch. We offer strong plants in double white, pink, yellow, red and maroon; single choice mixed and Allegheny, a fine new sort, semi-double and fringed.

IRIS. Fleur de Lis

JAPAN IRIS (*Iris Kämpferi*)

Finest of all the Iris family. The flowers are of immense size, from 6 to 8 inches in diameter, and of the most beautiful and delicate shades. They are perfectly hardy and flower in great profusion during June and July. A well-established plant gives a dozen or more flower-stalks 2 to 3 feet high, each stalk producing two to four enormous blooms. The Iris thrives best if planted in a moist soil. If this cannot be had, they should be plentifully supplied with water while growing and flowering. We have them in white, cream, violet, dark purple, variegated blue and white, purple and gold, and many others.

We have selected the following thirteen varieties as being the finest and most distinct of the whole list, and all with English names.

Alba plena. Double white, very large.

Alida. Six petals, large white paniced with blue.

Beth Hellock. Large double bluish purple flowers striped white.

Blue Beard. Intense blue throughout, large and full.

Blue Danube. Pure rich blue, yellow center.

Blue Jay. Fine azure-blue freely mottled.

Commodore Perry. Very dark violet-red, double medium size.

Gold Bound. Large double white, yellow center.

Helene von Siebold. Deep pink, white band.

Hyde Park. Reddish purple blotched with white.

Mahogany. Dark red shaded maroon, distinct.

Prof. Georgeson. Pure rich purple-plum, of mammoth size.

Purple Emperor. Very dark purple, yellow center, large flower and strong grower.

GERMAN IRIS (*Iris Germanica*)

The German Iris is one of the most desirable of early spring-flowering plants. The flowers are of large size and exquisite colors. No garden is complete without a collection of these beautiful flowers. The following are among the best:

Celeste. Tall grower, a delicate lavender-blue, fragrant, beautiful.

Madam Chereau. Standards and falls pure white daintily edged with light blue.

Silver King. Flowers silvery white, distinct.

Florentina. Early, white tinged with blue and yellow.

Augustina. Deep yellow marked with maroon giving a coppery hue.

Asiatica. Deep purple, very large and handsome. Has received many medals.

Hector. Light bronze stained with purple.

Rosy Gem. Rich rose color.

Florescens. Light primrose-yellow, very large, free-blooming.

MISCELLANEOUS IRIS

Pumila. A dwarf early-flowering sort growing about six inches high; deep purple.

Sibirica. Purplish blue flowers, 3 feet high, fine for cutting.

Sibirica alba. White veined pale lilac.



JAPAN IRIS

LYCHNIS. Lamp-flower

L. Chalcedonica. 2 to 3 feet. A very showy border plant, with large heads of single scarlet flowers. July and August.

L. viscaria splendens. Blooms in June and July. Double, bright crimson flowers. One of the finest red-flowering, hardy perennials.

LOBELIA. Cardinal Flower

L. cardinalis. Flowers are produced on long spikes 3 to 4 feet high, bright cardinal-red; requires lots of moisture.

MONARDA. Bergamot

M. didyma. Flowers bright scarlet, produced in July.

PHYSOSTEGIA. False Dragon Head

The Virginica is probably the most desirable one of this group. During September and October it bears spikes of bright pink flowers. 3 feet.

PAPAVER. Poppy

P. nudicaule (Iceland Poppy). The plant is of neat habit, forming a tuft of bright green fern-like foliage from which spring throughout the entire season a profusion of slender, leafless stems one foot high, each graced with charming cup-shaped flowers, colors range white, yellow, orange and scarlet.

P. orientale (Oriental Poppy). For a gorgeous display of rich brilliant coloring nothing can excel the Oriental Poppies during their period of flowering in May or June, and whether planted singly or in masses their large flowers and freedom of bloom render them conspicuous in any position.

PLATYCODON. Bell-flower

These are very closely allied to the Campanulas. Of upright habit; bloom through July, August and September. Very desirable.

P. grandiflorum. 1½ feet. Large, fine dark blue, star-shaped flowers.

P. grandiflorum album. A white-flowering form of the above.

PYRETHRUM. Daisy

P. hybrideum fl. pl. The main flowering season is in June. If the old flower stems are removed as soon as bloom falls there will be a sprinkling of bloom in August. The bloom is similar to the aster, and ranges from pure white and the various shades of pink and red to deep purple.

P. uliginosum (Giant Daisy). 4 to 5 feet. Is covered during July, August and September with large, daisy-like flowers 2 to 3 inches in diameter.

RUDBECKIA. Cone-flower

R. laciniata (Golden Glow). We doubt if any perennial has been more popular than this, or more largely planted. It fills a very important place; producing an abundance of beautiful, golden yellow, double flowers during the hot summer months, when they are greatly appreciated. Fine for cut-flowers. Attains a height of 6 to 8 feet in good soil.

R. purpurea (Giant Purple Cone-flower). Forms a bushy plant 2 to 3 feet high. Flowers cone-shaped, reddish purple with golden tips, 3 to 4 inches in diameter. Blooms from July to October.

R. sub-tomentosa. The plant is pyramidal in form and very thickly branched, about 2½ feet high, covered in summer with brilliant lemon-yellow flowers with dark purple centers.

SALVIA. Flowering Sage

S. azurea. A Rocky mountain species. Grows 3 feet high and produces during August and September pretty sky-blue flowers in the greatest profusion.

S. Pratensis. Showy spikes 2 to 3 feet high of deep blue flowers from June to September.

SAXIFRAGA

Will thrive in any kind of soil and any position. Grows about a foot high and are fine for front of border or shrubbery, forming masses of handsome broad foliage which alone renders them useful while the pretty flowers, which appear very early in spring—almost as soon as frost is out of the ground—make them doubly effective. The flowers are rose-colored.

SCABIOSA

Handsome border plants, succeeding in any ordinary soil if well drained and in a sunny location. They last a long time when cut and placed in water. *Caucasica* is lavender in color and is the best one. Grows 15 to 18 inches high.

SEDUM SPECTABILE

One of the best of the Sedums, growing about 18 inches high, with bright light green foliage and large heads of handsome, showy rose-colored flowers. Blooms late in fall.

SHASTA DAISY

One of Luther Burbank's productions. Flowers large; blooms throughout the entire summer and fall. The following are the new creations of Mr. Burbank and are an improvement on the above in size of flower and perpetual-blooming quality. The three varieties below are the most desirable.

Alaska. Flowers are large, 4 or 5 inches across; has from 38 to 42 wide white petals; a very small disk. Plant a strong, compact grower.

California. Similar to Alaska, except that the buds and half-open flowers are a pale yellow, changing to pure white when a day or two old. Also has double row of petals.

Westralia. Of branching habit. When in good soil grows 3 to 4 feet high and nearly as broad. When the flowers first open they are cream color, changing to pure white, and are 2 to 3 inches in diameter.

SPIREA. Goat's Beard

Elegant border plants with feathery plumes of flowers and neat, attractive foliage. Succeeds best in rich, moist soil and a shady location.

S. palmata. One of the most beautiful. The deep purple-red of the stems and branches passing into the crimson-purple of the broad corymbs of flowers which are produced very freely during June and July. 3 feet.

S. Japonica. Large panicles of white flowers in June, 2 feet.

TRITOMA. Red-Hot-Poker Plant

One of the most attractive and brilliant bedding plants we have. The flowers are about a foot long, borne on a stiff upright stem, 2 to 3 feet high. Must be well protected in the winter or stored in sand in the cellar.

T. Pfitzeri. The freest blooming variety. Flower heads about a foot long; rich orange-scarlet, shading to salmon. July to November.

T. Uvaria grandiflora. The old late-flowering sort. Flowers rich crimson, shading to yellow.

VERONICA. Speedwell

V. spicata. A good border plant, growing about 18 inches high. Produces long spikes of bright blue flowers during June, July and August.

YUCCA. Spanish Bayonet

Y. filamentosa (Adam's Needle). A tropical-looking plant, with long narrow leaves that remain green the entire year. It throws up a strong flower stem in the summer, 3 to 5 feet high, bearing a spike of creamy white bell-shaped flowers, which retain their beauty for a long time. Very hardy, and likes the sun and dry soil. The foliage is of strong, upright growth.

HERBACEOUS PEONIES

There is quite a revival in the planting and demand for these old-time favorites. Their requirements are few. Give them a good, rich, deep soil and plenty of water and there will be bloom in abundance. They succeed best in an open, sunny location, but will do almost equally well in partially shaded places. While they are perfectly hardy, we think a mulch of coarse manure in this climate is beneficial, removing it early in the spring. They may be planted during September or October, or in the spring. The following varieties are selected with care from a long list and will be found satisfactory.

Amabilis grandiflora. Large double white; fringed petals; fine; very sweet.

Adele de Choiseau. Clear pink, center pink and salmon.

Bicolor Mad. Guerin. Fine rosy red, light center.

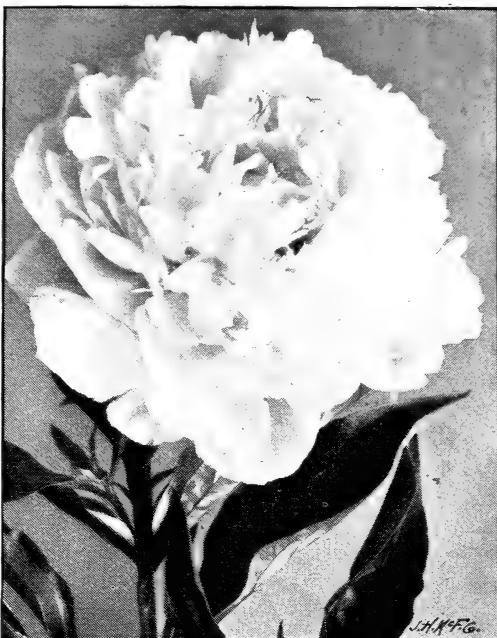
Candida fl. pl. Light red outside, rosy center.

Dr. Bretonneau. Early, large; globular flowers, rosy violet, fragrant.

Duke of Wellington. Large sulphur-white, fragrant; fine for cutting.

Francis Ortega. Purplish crimson, large and fine.

Fulgida. Very dark crimson; good.



FESTIVA MAXIMA

Felix Crusse. Brilliant red, ball-shaped bloom; the popular color with florists; rather late.

Festiva alba. Large, globular, pure white with a few spots of carmine in the center; beautiful and sweet.

Festiva maxima. This is the most beautiful of all the white Peonies. The flowers are of extra large size, in clusters, and petals as fine as silk. Color pure white, with a crimson drop in the center.

Golden Harvest. Said to be the nearest approach to a yellow. Creamy pink fading to white.

Grandiflora rubra. Large, late; fine form, blood-red.

Japanese. Single white. Very large, 7 or 8 inches across: bluish-white, large yellow center.

Judge Dillon. One of the most desirable; deep, blood-red, very large, full and fragrant.

Lutea. Pink guard petals, lemon or cream center, called yellow.

La Martini. Bright red; full; good.

Luc Barbier. May well be called the purple Peony, the darkest variety we know; full, high center: extra fine.

Mad. Dhour. Delicate pink, large, full.

Mad. Lebon. Very double; medium size; bright cherry or cerise-pink. One of the finest; fragrant.

Modeste. Deep rose, bright, showy, fragrant; very large, distinct and fine.

Potsii. Rich, rosy red.

Prince Imperial. Brilliant purplish scarlet, free bloomer. Fine for massing in landscape work.



OFFICINALIS RUBRA

HERBACEOUS PEONIES, continued

Reine de Fleurs. Fine, rosy pink, salmon center.

Rosea carnea plena. Pink guards, salmon center.

Rubra superba (Richardson's). Dark crimson, large and full. Very late and one of the best of the dark reds.

Rubra triumphans. Large, dark purplish crimson; semi-double; fragrant.

Tima. Large; delicate pink.

Tenuifolia fl. pl. (Fringe Leaf). Early flower; dark red; foliage delicate, fern-like.

Umbellata odorata. Rose; fragrant.

Whitleyi. Double white. Large, compact bloom; fragrant.

THE FOLLOWING ARE OF THE OFFICINALIS TYPE

Officinalis alba. Early. Blush-white

Officinalis rosea. Similar to above, except in color, which is pink.

Officinalis rubra. Fragrant; large size, double; crimson. The old-fashioned red Paeony.

Officinalis tenuifolia fl. pl. (Fringe Leaf). Early; dark red; foliage delicate, fern-like.

PHLOX

We know of nothing more desirable among the hardy plants than Perennial Phlox. They may be used in hardy borders, groups on the lawn, or planted in front of shrubbery, where they furnish an abundance of flowers for a long time. Our collection is made up of the most distinct and striking colors and contains the best new sorts, as well as the cream of the old varieties. The culture is very easy. Succeed in any good garden soil. The blooming season, which in established plants is during July and August, may be prolonged by pinching back some of the plants in June. They may be planted in either fall or spring. Are perfectly hardy. Plants should be taken up and transplanted every three or four years.

Coquelicot. Fine; pure scarlet-crimson center. One of the very best.

Caran de Ache. Rosy carmine.

Cross of Honor. Striped lilac and white.

Fiancee. Dwarf; early; pure white.

Eclaireur. Purplish crimson, with lighter center. An early and continuous bloomer; flower large.

Hector. Fine; pink.

Isaby. A fine salmon.

Le Mahdi. Fine bright purple.

Le Pole Nord. Medium size flower; white with crimson eye.

Le Soleil. Beautiful soft rose, shaded pink; free bloomer.

Luster. Large, rose pink, darker center; fine.

M. P. Langier. Bright red, with vermillion center.

Mad. Meuret. Flame color, changing to rich salmon, center deep carmine.

Miss Lingard. Almost pure white, slightest pink eye; large spikes; fine quality; very early.

Montagnard. Large, dark crimson, darker center.

Premier Minister. Rosy white, deep rose center.

Pantheon. Fine, dark pink.

Queen. Large, pure white.

Richard Wallace. White, rosy center.

White Swan. A variety of great merit; immense trusses of large snow-white flowers with bright pink center. One of the earliest.

PHLOX SUBULATA

Creeping plants with handsome moss-like, evergreen foliage, completely covered with flowers in the early spring.

Subulata alba. Pure white flowers.

Subulata rosea. Clear rose color.



PERENNIAL PHLOX



HARDY ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

When planted singly in beds, or in groups on the lawn, they give a very fine effect. Are being used largely in gardens and parks.

EULALIA

E. gracillima univittata. 4 to 5 feet. Very narrow foliage of bright green color, with white midrib. Hardy. One of the best.

E. Japonica. A tall, showy grass, with plain green leaves.

var. variegata. Long, narrow leaves, striped with green and white. Flower stalks 4 to 6 feet high. Very ornamental.

var. zebrina. 5 to 7 feet. A very striking and distinct plant, striped with yellow bands, about 3 inches apart, across the stem and leaf, instead of lengthwise.

ERIANTHUS

E. Ravennæ (Hardy Pampas Grass). Thrives best in a light, well-drained soil; grows from 7 to 8 feet high. Forms broad clumps, and throws up numerous stalks with beautiful plumes. Foliage dark bronze-green.

PHALARIS

P. arundinacea variegata (Ribbon Grass). Large, variegated foliage; good for bouquets and for bordering large beds.

HARDY LILIES

These are especially valuable planted among shrubbery, in borders or in clumps. The following are all hardy and will improve from year to year without transplanting. We would advise planting as early in October as good, well-ripened bulbs can be obtained.

L. Canadense (Meadow Lily). 2 to 5 feet. The flowers are bell-shaped, yellow and red, and borne on graceful drooping stems in July. A good native sort.

L. candidum. 3 to 4 feet. Probably the hardiest white lily; flowers pure white. Also used for forcing. Should be planted in September.

L. superbum (Turk's Cap Lily). 4 to 6 feet. The best of the native sorts. A single stalk often produces from twenty-five to forty flowers. When planted in groups no description can do them justice. As one writer describes them, they are literally a blaze of scarlet and gold.

L. tigrinum (Single Tiger Lily). 3 to 4 feet. The old Tiger Lily; orange and spotted with black.

L. tigrinum fl. pl. (Double Tiger Lily). 4 to 5 feet. Similar to the above, excepting that the flowers are double.

L. tenuifolium (Siberian Lily). Flowers vivid scarlet with reflexed petals; blossoms early in the season; very hardy.

L. umbellatum. Blooms from the middle to the last of June; colors range from deep red through all shades of crimson, rose, yellow, buff, etc.

JAPAN LILIES

We wish these were harder. The blossoms are large and coloring fine. They do very well in some places and in others are a complete failure. They are worthy of trial and, if successful, well repay any extra work expended. The three most desirable are:

L. auratum (The Gold-banded Lily). The flowers are white dotted crimson, with a broad gold band running through the center of each petal.

L. speciosum album. Pure white.

L. speciosum rubrum. Flowers are white, with a deep rosy or crimson band on each petal, with deeper colored spots between.

DAHLIA

The Dahlia is now taking its place in the front ranks of summer-flowering plants. This is largely due to the splendid new sorts that are being brought out in the Cactus and Decorative class, and we might also say the Single and Collarette. There is nothing that can equal them in range of color and abundance of bloom. The Decorative and Single varieties are especially fine for cut-flowers. The roots we offer are all field-grown and will produce strong, flowering plants the first season.

SOIL AND CARE. Any good, rich garden soil, not too wet, is all right. If not rich, fertilize freely, set 3 feet apart and for best results allow but one stalk in a hill; keep well cultivated. Before freezing weather, dig and store in frost-proof cellar.

The following varieties are the cream of a long list, and are sure to give satisfaction:

CACTUS DAHLIAS

Are characterized by long, pointed, revolute petals. They are very graceful, without the stiff formality of the show class.

Aegir. The large, full flowers are borne on long stems; color rich, cardinal-red, distinct.

Bridesmaid. Pale pink, shading to rosy lavender at the edge; fine form and very free.

Exquisite. Pure orange-scarlet with salmon shadings; very fine.

Earl of Pembroke. Bright plum color, deep and velvety.

F. Bartels. Bright scarlet, showing a pretty violet shade when opening.

Florence M. Stredwick. Full double pure white, small petalette at base of each petal giving a fringed appearance.

Galliard. Rich, glowing carmine, with long, tubular petals; very fine both in form and coloring.

Gen. Buller. Light maroon, long, narrow, twisted petals; each one tipped with white.

Hunold. Large size, full center, orange-scarlet.

Keynes White. A fine white of perfect shape.



CACTUS DAHLIA

Kriemhilde. One of the very best in cultivation. The outer petals are a delicate shell-pink, shading to white in the center; a good grower and free bloomer.

Mrs. Barnes. Long, narrow, twisted petals, of a beautiful, clear primrose, shading to pale rosy pink.

Strahlein Krone. Intense, rich cardinal-red, long, twisted petals; free bloomer.

Star Fish. Pure orange-scarlet.

Volker. Canary-yellow, borne on stiff stems well above the foliage.

DECORATIVE DAHLIAS

These have broader and heavier petals than the true cactus. As a class the flowers are larger and more striking, the plant is also of stronger growth; are fine for bouquets and cut-flower decorations; also magnificent in the garden.

Catherine Dreer. Iridescent geranium-red. A favorite for cut flowers.

Clifford W. Bruton. Large, clear yellow, very fine.

Frank L. Bassett. Bright royal purple with blue shadings; large, fine form and a profuse bloomer.

Gigantea. Extremely large, a pleasing shade of creamy white.

Henry Patrick. Large, pure white; strong grower and free bloomer; fine for cut-flowers, as stems are long.

Mrs. Roosevelt. Very large silvery rose, perfectly double.

Nymphaea. Outer petals clear pink, shading to blush in center.

Professor Mansfield. Very large golden yellow, tipped and shaded with white and red. One of the largest Dahlias grown.

Sylvia. White center, shading to pink on the outside petals; large and fine.

William Agnew. A rich, dazzling red; one of the very best.

Wilhelm Miller. Light crimson, purplish shading, free-flowering; distinct.

Yellow Boy. Clear golden yellow.

Zulu. Dark, velvety maroon, often called the black Dahlia.

SHOW DAHLIAS

These include all the large, close-flowering varieties of a single color and those of which the ground color is lighter than the edges or tips.

A. D. Livoni. A beautiful shell-pink with quilled petals, full to the center; a profuse bloomer.

Client. Deep, velvety crimson.

Mad. Sparry. Old-gold.

Pendant. Bright crimson-maroon, produced on long, graceful stems.

Snow. Pure white, free bloomer.

FANCY DAHLIAS

These include all striped, large-flowering varieties and those in which the ground color is darker than the edge or tips. They are, as a rule, very valuable. Often, however, they show but a single color.

Amazon. Yellow, edged red.



CLIFFORD W. BRUTON (see page 48)

Judah. Straw-colored, shading to old-gold, spotted and penciled deep crimson.

Lottie Eckford. White, striped and spotted pink and crimson.

Striped Banner. Cardinal-red, tipped white.

Startler. Dark purple-maroon, tipped white.

Uncertainty. Varies from white, marbled blue and carmine to solid crimson-maroon on same plant; a fine sort.

POMPON DAHLIAS

These include all the small, double-flowering varieties. The plant is a rather dwarf, stocky grower; is very free-flowering.

Catherine. Finest pure yellow.

Hedwig Pollig. Scarlet and white; fine.

Raphael. Deep maroon, of fine form.

Snowclad. The finest pure white.

Sunshine. Brilliant scarlet; long stems; fine for cutting.

SINGLE DAHLIAS

We have found the 20th Century to be by far the most satisfactory of the singles, and offer the whole list of this class.

Twentieth Century. Early in the season an intense rosy crimson shading gradually to almost white on the edges and a white halo around the



FANCY DAHLIAS



PRESIDENT VIGOR

SINGLE DAHLIAS, continued

disc. As the season advances the flowers become lighter, changing to almost pure white suffused with soft pink.

SINGLE DAHLIAS, continued

Crimson Century. Rich deep velvet crimson shaded maroon with rose halo around yellow disk.

Maroon Century. Rich maroon with yellow disk.

Pink Century. Delicate soft pink.

Scarlet Century. Brilliant scarlet, with a golden disk.

White Century. Pure white with large heavy overlapping petals of good texture.

COLLARETTE DAHLIAS

An entirely distinct type having a row of short petals around the disc which form a frill or collar and which are of an entirely different color from the rest of the flower.

President Vigor. Rich claret shading lighter towards the edges while the frill or collar is pure white.

Exposition de Lyon. Bright garnet, collar petals clear yellow. A gay flower.

Maurice Revoie. An attractive flower with broad petals of ox-blood-red with deeper stripe down the center and a pure white fringed collar.

GLADIOLI

There is nothing in the summer-flowering bulbs that is more attractive or satisfactory than the Gladioli. They will thrive in any good garden soil, but amply repay extra care and feeding, by larger size and greater beauty of individual flower. Our list in both the named varieties and mixture include the most desirable sorts. Bulbs should be planted 4 inches apart and from 3 to 4 inches deep. Before freezing weather in the fall, must be dug and stored in a frost-proof place.

NAMED SORTS

The following are selected from a long list and are all fine sorts :

Augusta. White, with blue anthers.

Ceres. White, spotted purplish rose.

Columbia. Large, dark scarlet, blotched with bluish purple ; fine.

Florida Early. Large, dark red ; very early ; desirable.

Henry Gilman. Orange-scarlet, white bands.

Isaac Buchanan. Fine, clear yellow.

Mottled Gem. Large flower, mottled white, violet and scarlet.

Mohonk. Large, deep dark pink, with spotted throat, shaded orange and flaked maroon.

Mrs. Beecher. Deep, rosy crimson, white throat.

Nezinscott. Bright red, white mottling in throat.

1900. Fiery crimson with prominent white spot on each of the lower petals ; fine for bedding. Later than most sorts.

William Falconer. Large spikes and immense flowers ; fine pink and blush mottled.

FIVE EXTRA-FINE GLADIOLI

Ben Hur. A choice variety, with very large flowers of light salmon-rose, flaked and mottled with blue, throat beautifully spotted.

George Paul. Enormous wide-open, amaryllis-like flowers of a rich ruby-garnet shade.



TYPE OF GLADIOLI

SIX EXTRA-FINE GLADIOLI, continued

Gil Blas. Immense orchid-like flowers, of a salmony rose, with a fiery red blotch on a straw-colored ground.

Principes. A strong, vigorous grower, with large, wide-open flowers, ranging from 5 to 6 inches in diameter, of a rich dazzling scarlet, marked with white on the lower petals. A splendid sort.

Senateur Volland. Large flowers of pure blue, with dark violet blotch and yellow striped with blue.

KOERNER'S NEW GIANT-FLOWERING HYBRIDS

These have taken first premium at every fair where shown. The originator says: "They beat anything that ever came out in size of flowers, assortment of colors and vigor of growth." Among them there are single flowers measuring 7 inches across, and in color there is no end. In a hundred bulbs you can scarcely find two spikes alike. There are all shades of white, pale pink to the darkest maroon, crimson, cochineal, all shades of salmon from the palest to the darkest, and all the shades of orange and an assortment of variegated flowers which are striped, spotted and blotched. They are immense growers, some of them growing 4 to 5 feet high. The main spikes will show 24 to 36 perfect flowers of giant size. As they are such large growers they are gross feeders, and to get best results they must have good soil and be highly cultivated.

FLORISTS' BEST MIXTURE

This has 75 per cent white and light shades, just the thing for cut-flowers, and includes a good proportion of above hybrids.

MIXED GLADIOLI
GROFF'S HYBRIDS

The following are selected from the very best of the world's named introductions. They are of the purest colors and large size.

COWEE'S GOLD MEDAL COLLECTION

No. 1. Selected new, dark hybrids. All shades and combinations of red, scarlet and crimson, of highest quality.

No. 2. Selected new white, light and yellow hybrids. Choice, none better.

No. 3. Selected new blue hybrids. Extra-fine.

SILVER TROPHY STRAIN

New Hybrid Seedlings

No. 1. Red, scarlet and crimson. Should be largely planted.

No. 2. New white, light and yellow, all shades of white, cream and yellow, relieved by stains and blotches of rich colors.

No. 3. Rose-blues in clematis, lilac and heliotrope shades, including many of the very finest known.

CANNAS

The only drawback to the growing of Cannas is the difficulty of keeping them over winter. If allowed to get too dry they shrivel and die, if kept too wet they rot, but they make such a tropical effect planted in beds or in borders that it is well worth the little cost even if new plants had to be purchased every year. Give us the colors you want and whether tall or dwarf varieties and we will make good selection. Round beds are very effective. It takes 19 plants for a bed 7 feet in diameter and 37 plants for a bed 10 feet in diameter. One plant in center and first row 18 inches from center plant and 18 inches apart in row takes 6 plants for first row and 12 plants for second row, making 19 plants for the 7-foot bed, and 18 plants for third row, making 37 plants for 10-foot bed.

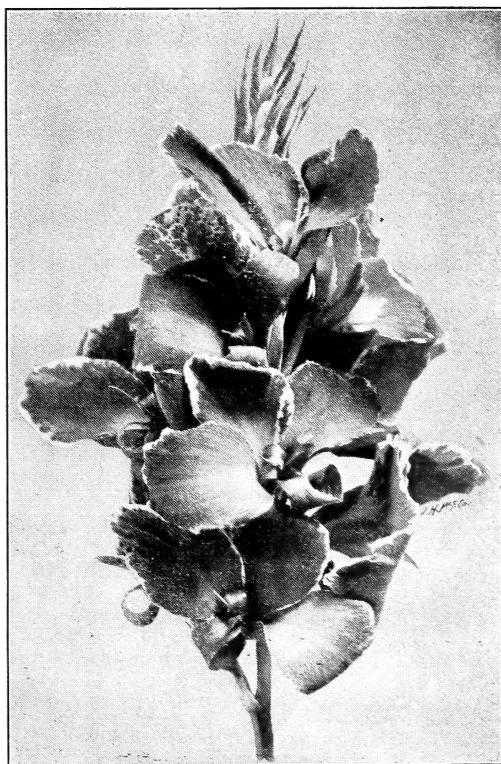
SPOTTED CALLA

A summer-blooming variety of the always-popular Calla. The flowers are smaller than those of the common Calla and are creamy white; foliage green and strikingly marked with irregular blotches of white. Fine for outdoor vases or flower pots, blossoming in a short time after planting.

TUBEROSE

The most fragrant and beautiful of summer flowers.

Excelsior, Double Pearl. Double, pure white.



CANNAS

HOW AND WHEN TO SPRAY

PLANT	First Application	Second Application	Third Application	Fourth Application	Fifth Application
APPLE Canker worm, codling-moth, scab.	Spray before buds start, using copper sulphate solution.	After the blossoms have formed, but before they open, Bordeaux and Paris green.*	Within a week after blossoms have fallen, repeat.	10 to 14 days later, repeat.	10 to 14 days later, Bordeaux.
CHERRY Rot, aphis, curculio and slug.	Before buds start, use copper sulphate solution. For aphis, kerosene emulsion.	When fruit has set, Bordeaux and Paris green.*	10 to 12 days later, if signs of rot appear, repeat.	10 to 12 days later, Bordeaux.	Repeat if necessary.
CURRENT Worms, mildew.	As soon as worms are seen, Paris green.	If they reappear, repeat, adding Bordeaux for mildew.	If worms still trouble hellebore.		
GOOSEBERRY Mildew, worms.	As leaves open, Bordeaux and Paris green.	In 10 to 14 days, repeat with both.	10 to 14 days later, repeat if necessary.		If mildew persists after crop is gathered, Bordeaux.
GRAPE Flea-beetle, fungous diseases.	Before buds burst, copper sulphate solution and Paris green.	When first leaves are half grown, Bordeaux and Paris green.	As soon as fruit has set, repeat.*	10 to 14 days later, Bordeaux mixture if disease is present.	If necessary, Bordeaux.
PEACH, APRICOT Leaf-curl, curculio, mildew and rot.	Before buds swell, copper sulphate solution.	As soon as fruit has set, Bordeaux and Paris green.	10 to 12 days later, repeat.	10 to 12 days later, repeat.	If rot persists, use Bordeaux every 5 to 7 days.
PEAR Leaf blight, scab, psylla and codling-moth.	Before buds start, copper sulphate solution.	Within a week after blossoms fall, Bordeaux and Paris green.	10 to 12 days later, repeat.	10 to 16 days later, Bordeaux.	10 to 16 days later, Bordeaux.
PLUM Black knot, rot and all fungous diseases, curculio.	As buds start, copper sulphate solution. Cut out knot and burn.	When fruit has set, Bordeaux and Paris green.*	10 to 12 days later, repeat.	10 to 20 days later, Bordeaux.	Bordeaux as is necessary.
RASPBERRY, BLACK-BERRY Anthracnose, rust.	Cut out badly diseased canes. Spray with copper sulphate before growth starts.	When new canes are one foot high, spray with Bordeaux mixture.	10 to 14 days later, weak copper sulphate solution.	When crop is gathered, remove old canes, thin new ones and spray with Bordeaux mixture.	
STRAWBERRY Rust.	Just before blossom opens, Bordeaux and Paris green.	When fruit has set, Bordeaux* or weak copper sulphate solution.	As soon as berries are harvested, Bordeaux, if to be kept longer.		

SPECIAL NOTES

For **Black Knot** on cherries and plums, cut out and destroy by burning the diseased parts as soon as discovered.

For **Aphis** on all plants, use kerosene emulsion or Ivory soap.

If **Red Rust** appears on Raspberries or Blackberries, the entire stools affected should be cut out and burned.

Young Plants should be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture at the time of the first and third applications to bearing plants.

EXPLANATION

Whenever an asterisk (*) is used, it cautions against spraying with poison while the plants are in blossom; a dagger (†) indicates that there is danger of making an application within three weeks of the time the fruit is to be used as food. While the number of applications recommended will be found desirable, in seasons when the fungi are less troublesome a smaller number may often suffice. Always strain ingredients used into the sprayer to avoid clogging the sprayer.

SPRAYING

Each year's experience shows more plainly that to grow nice, smooth fruit we must spray. The main things for us to combat are the

Biting Insects, such as codling-moth (apple worm), currant worm, curculio, etc.

Sucking Insects—the green, red and black aphis.

Fungus—apple scab, plum rot, currant and gooseberry mildew. While we may not be able to do away with these pests altogether, we can, to a great extent, control them and successfully grow fine fruit. One must begin in season and do the work intelligently and thoroughly in order to be successful.

The following are the best known remedies at the present time:

FUNGICIDES

INSECTICIDES

For biting insects—

Paris Green	1 pound
Fresh Unslaked Lime	1 pound
Water	200 gallons

White Hellebore (fresh) 1 ounce

Water 2 gallons

Can be used on currants and gooseberries after fruit is formed. No danger in using such fruit.

For sucking insects—

Kerosene Emulsion.—Dissolve one pound of hard soap in two gallons of boiling water. Remove from fire and while hot add two quarts of kerosene. Churn or shake the mixture until it assumes a creamy consistency. This should be done while hot. To this add six gallons of water before using.

Copper Sulphate Solution. To be used on dormant plants, but never on growing plants—

Copper Sulphate	2 pounds
Water	50 gallons

Bordeaux Mixture—

Copper Sulphate	5 pounds
Fresh Lime	5 pounds
Water	50 gallons

The copper sulphate and lime should be dissolved and prepared in separate vessels (wood or fiber). After the sulphate is dissolved and the lime slaked, they should be thoroughly mixed. The color of the mixture should be an intense blue.

When spraying for both biting insects and fungus, the Paris green and Bordeaux mixture may be mixed and in this way perform two operations at once.



BOHEMIAN HORSE-RADISH

"MALINER-KREN"

This is grown by planting the small sets or pieces from the side roots in deep, rich soil, and cultivating in the same manner as with the ordinary variety of Horse-radish, but the plants are so much stronger in growth that the roots grow to considerably larger size and greater weight. The quick, strong growth not only gives a much larger crop from a given area, both in size of single roots and bulk weight of crop, but also enables the grower to place the roots in the markets much earlier than with the ordinary variety. When grown in light soils, the roots of this new early variety are pure white in color and develop the fine flavor early in the fall. Small roots, ready for planting, 6 for 25 cts.

Table Showing the Number of Trees or Plants Required to Set an Acre

The following table shows the number of trees or plants required to fill an acre of ground when planted at the given distances apart.

Distance Apart	No. Plants or Trees	Distance Apart	No. Plants or Trees
30 x 30	49	30 x 20	72
25 x 25	70	25 x 20	87
20 x 20	109	20 x 15	135
10 x 10	435	8 x 8	680
8 x 6	907	7 x 3	2,074
5 x 3	2,904	5 x 4	2,178
4 x 2	5,445	4 x 3½	7,260
3½ x 2	6,222		

If this table does not give the distances you desire to plant, divide 43,560, the number of square feet in an acre, by the number of square feet each tree or plant will occupy.

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